OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

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TECHNICAL REPORT 97-10

REJUVENATION AND FREEZING OF ADDITIVE-PRESERVED RED BLOOD CELLS IN THE 1000 ML-600 ML POLYVINYL CHLORIDE FREEZING · BAG SYSTEM STORED FOR UP TO 42 DAYS AT 4 C PRIOR TO REJUVENATION AND GLYCEROLIZATION USING 40% W/V GLYCEROL AND STORAGE AT -80 C, WASHED IN THE HAEMONETICS BLOOD PROCESSOR 115, AND STORED AT 4 C FOR UP TO 24 HOURS PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION

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INTRODUCTION

This is a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to rejuvenate, glycerolize and deglycerolize human red cells collected into anticoagulant-preservative (additive) systems. Current red blood cell additive systems include CPD-ADSOL (Fenwal Co.), CPD-Optisol (Terumo), and CP2D-Nutricel (MedSep). Red blood cells collected into these systems can be stored at 4 C for up to 42 days prior to rejuvenation and freezing in the 1000-600 ml polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic bag. The rejuvenated, glycerolized red cells are concentrated and the supernatant glycerol removed prior to freezing. The rejuvenated, glycerolized red cells are washed in the Haemonetics Blood Processor 115.

GLYCEROLIZATION

I. INTRODUCTION

A method is described for the preparation and storage of red blood cells, frozen, in the 1000 ml - 600 ml PVC plastic freezing bag. Additive-preserved red blood cells stored at 4 C for up to 42 days are added to the 1000 ml freezing bag using a sterile dock procedure. The red blood cells are rejuvenated with Rejuvesol solution, concentrated to a hematocrit value of 75 ± 5 V% and the supernatant solution is removed into the integrally attached 600 ml bag. Glycerol solution is added through the donor collection line using a sterile dock procedure. Three aliquots of glycerol solution are introduced with short equilibration periods between each addition. A second 600 ml transfer pack is attached to the 1000 ml bag using a sterile dock procedure and the red cells are then concentrated to a hematocrit value of 60 ± 5 V% by centrifugation at 1248 X g for 10 minutes. The supernatant glycerol is transferred into the integrally attached 600 ml transfer pack and discarded. The procedure uses a high concentration of glycerol (40% W/V) and mechanical refrigeration at -80 C for freezing and storage of the product.

II. MATERIALS

Red blood cell concentrate resuspended in ADSOL, Optisol, or Nutricel additive solution and stored at 4 C for up to 42 days

Rejuvesol solution, 50 ml (Cytosol, Catalog #PN7012)

Special 1000 ml-600 ml dry polyvinylchloride (PVC, PL146) plastic bag system (Fenwal 4R2986)

Refrigerated centrifuge

37 C water bath

Plasma expressor

Glycerol:

A. Glycerolyte 57 solution (6.2 M glycerol, 500 ml bottle). Each 100 ml contains 57 g glycerin, 1.6 g sodium lactate, 30 mg potassium chloride, buffered with 51.7 mg monobasic sodium phosphate monohydrate) and 124.2 mg dibasic sodium phosphate (dried), pH 6.8 (Fenwal 4A7833)

B. 6.2 M Glycerolizing Solution (500 ml bottle). Each 100 ml contains 57.1 g glycerin, 1.6 g sodium lactate, and 0.03 g potassium chloride, buffered with 43 mg monobasic sodium phosphate and 220 mg dibasic sodium phosphate, pH 7.0 (Cytosol PN-5500)

Labels (2): One for the freezing bag and the other for the cardboard storage box to read "Red Blood Cells, Frozen, Rejuvenated".

Corrugated cardboard storage box (7" x 5.5" X 2" outside dimensions).

Alcohol swabs (70%) (B-D 6894)

Waterproof tape (3M R202)

Heat-sealable plastic bag (Kapak, Scotchpack, 404)

Sterile filtered airway needle (B-D 5200)

-80 C mechanical freezer

Plasma transfer set (Fenwal 4C2243)

III. REJUVENATION

1. Obtain additive-resuspended red blood cells (ADSOL, Optisol, Nutricel) prepared according to the Standard Operating Procedure entitled Preparation of Red Blood Cell Concentrates Resuspended in Additive Solutions which have been stored at 4 C for up to 42 days.

   NOTE: *Latex gloves must be worn throughout the following procedure.*

2. Close the clamp on the draw line of the bag of the additive-resuspended red blood cells and sterilely dock it to the tubing of the 1000 ml bag shown in Figure 1. Free the weld and allow the additive preserved red blood cells to flow into the 1000 ml bag.

3. Aseptically insert a 16 gauge needle into the needle adapter on the 1000 ml bag as shown in Figure 2.

4. Remove the metal tab from the top of the 50 ml bottle of Rejuvesol solution and swab the exposed rubber stopper with an alcohol swab.

5. Insert the 16 gauge needle into the rubber stopper of the Rejuvesol bottle (Figure 2).

6. In addition, insert a sterile filtered airway needle into

the rubber stopper of the Rejuvesol bottle.

7. Invert and hold the bottle of Rejuvesol solution approximately 36 inches above the primary bag; open the roller clamp on the tubing connecting the bottle of Rejuvesol solution to the 1000 ml bag.

8. With gentle manual agitation allow the 50 ml of Rejuvesol solution to flow directly into the red cells in the 1000 ml bag.

9. Close the roller clamp and heat seal the tubing used to add the Rejuvesol solution as shown in Figure 2.

IV. INCUBATION

1. The 1000 ml PVC freezing bag containing the red cell concentrate-Rejuvesol mixture is placed in an overwrap bag and the bag is heat-sealed.

2. The sealed plastic bag is placed inside a second plastic bag which is also is heat-sealed.

   NOTE: *Each plastic overwrap bag must be flattened to remove all the air prior to sealing. If this is not done properly, the units will float on the surface of the water bath during incubation, and the desired temperature for rejuvenation will not be achieved.*

3. Place the overwrapped unit(s) in the 37 C water bath with lead weights on top of the unit to keep it submerged during thawing.

4. Incubate the unit in the 37 C water bath for 1 hour; at the end of the 1 hour period the temperature of the red cells should be approximately 30 C.

5. Remove the bag from the water bath; wrap the rejuvenated unit loosely in a clean, dry towel, dry the surface of the overwrap, and remove the plastic overwrap from the primary bag.

6. Fold the bottom 4 inches of the 1000 ml bag and tape as shown in Figure 3. Centrifuge the rejuvenated red blood cells at 1615 X g for 4 minutes to prepare a red blood cell concentrate. Snap the breakaway cannula on the tubing leading to the 600 ml transfer pack and transfer the supernatant solution into the integrally attached 600 ml transfer pack. Heat seal and discard the 600 ml

transfer pack as shown in Figure 4.

7. The red cells are now ready for glycerolization.

V. GLYCEROLIZATION

A. Introduction

After the biochemical modification (rejuvenation) procedure has been completed, the rejuvenated red cells are centrifuged and glycerolized. The red cell-Rejuvesol solution mixture is centrifuged at 1615 X g for 4 minutes to prepare a red blood cell concentrate. The supernatant solution is removed to the attached 600 ml transfer pack and the tubing is heat sealed and the transfer pack discarded. The glycerol solution, maintained at 22-30 C, is added to the red cells in the 1000 ml PVC freezing bag. The glycerol solution is delivered directly into the 1000 ml plastic bag from the solution bottle through a sterile dock connection of a spike to spike transfer set. Three separate aliquots of glycerol solution are introduced with short equilibration periods intervening between each addition. The red cells are concentrated by centrifugation at 1248 X g for 10 minutes and the supernatant fluid, which contains the glycerol solution, is removed into a sterilely-docked, attached empty 600 ml transfer pack. The transfer pack is detached and discarded. The final concentration of glycerol is 40% W/V and the hematocrit value is about 60 $\pm$ 5 V%. The concentrated red cells are resuspended completely to prevent hemolysis during the freeze-thaw-wash process. The biochemically-modified glycerolized red cell concentrate is folded, overwrapped in a sealed plastic bag and the bag is placed in a cardboard box for freezing and storage at -80 C in a mechanical freezer.

B. Temperature Requirements

At the time of glycerolization, the red cells, glycerol solution, and room temperature should be within a temperature range of 22 C (72.6 F) to 30 C (86 F). The temperature of a separate bottle of glycerol located in the storage area should be monitored by inserting a calibrated thermometer into the full bottle of glycerol. If the temperature of the glycerol solution is below 22 C, the glycerol can be warmed to a temperature of 22-30 C by incubation at 37 C for the appropriate time to achieve the desired temperature.

NOTE: *Rejuvenated red cells do not have to be warmed before glycerolization because the temperature increases to 30 C during rejuvenation of the red cells.*

C. Glycerolization

1. Weigh the unit. The gross weight includes the red cells and the special freezing bag. The gross weight must not exceed 424 grams (Table 1). The net weight is the weight of the red cells minus the weight of the freezing bag.

2. Close the roller clamp on the tubing of a spike to spike transfer set and steriley dock it to the tubing on the 1000 ml bag as shown in Figure 5.

3. Remove the metal pull tab from the top of the glycerol bottle and swab the rubber stopper with an alcohol swab.

4. Aseptically insert one of the spikes of a spike to spike transfer set into the rubber stopper of the glycerol bottle.

5. Aseptically insert a sterile filtered airway needle into the rubber stopper of the glycerol bottle.

6. Mount the bag containing the rejuvenated red cells on the shaker platform.

7. Invert the bottle of glycerol and install it on the support stand hook provided on the shaker so that the rubber stopper on the bottle of glycerol is held 18 inches (45 cm) above the level of the special freezing bag on the shaker.

8. Using Table 1 and the previously recorded gross or net weight, determine the volume of glycerol solution to be added to the red blood cells during each of the 3 glycerol addition steps. Using the factory graduations as a guide, mark the volume of glycerol to be added for each of the 3 steps.

9. Switch the modified Eberbach shaker on low speed (180 oscillations/minute).

10. Open the roller clamp on the spike to spike transfer set and add the first volume of glycerol from the solution bottle directly into the bag containing the red cells.

11. Close the roller clamp, turn off the shaker and equilibrate the mixture for 5 minutes.

12. Switch the Eberbach shaker on low speed.

13. Open the roller clamp and add the second volume of glycerol from the solution bottle directly into the bag containing the red cells.

14. Close the roller clamp, turn off the shaker and equilibrate the mixture for 2 minutes.

15. Switch the Eberbach shaker on low speed.

16. Open the roller clamp and add the third volume of glycerol (final volume) to enter directly into the bag containing the red cells.

17. Close the roller clamp, turn off the shaker and heat seal the tubing between the empty bottle of glycerol and the 1000 ml bag as shown in Figure 5.

18. Sterilely dock on a dry 600 ml transfer pack as shown in Figure 6. Close off the tubing using either a rubber band or a hand sealer clip.

19. Fold up the bottom 4 inches of the 1000 ml bag and tape. Centrifuge the rejuvenated-glycerolized red cells at 1248 X g for 10 minutes in a 22 C refrigerated centrifuge.

    NOTE: *The brake on the centrifuge should be set at zero. This brake setting will minimize red cell mixing which occurs as the rotor slows down from the maximum rpm to zero.*

20. Carefully remove the unit from the centrifuge and place it on plasma expressor.

21. Remove the rubber band or hand sealer clip from the tubing between the collection bag and transfer pack.

22. Express all visible supernatant glycerol from the 1000 ml bag into the transfer pack to achieve a hematocrit of 60 $\pm$ 5 V%. Resuspend and mix the red cells thoroughly by manual agitation. The glycerolized red blood cell concentrate must be resuspended completely before freezing to prevent hemolysis.

23. Seal the tubing 8 inches from the primary collection bag and detach the 600 ml transfer pack containing the supernatant fluid and discard. An 8-inch tubing segment is required for sterile docking of the thawed unit to the cell wash harness tube set.

24. Affix an overlay blood product label to the existing bag

label to indicate that the product has been processed into "Red blood cells, frozen, rejuvenated" (Figure 7). Affix the facility label to the existing bag label so that the original facility label and manufacturer's name and lot number are readable. An ABO, Rh confirmation label must also be affixed. It is important that the label contain the information related to collection, biochemical modification and glycerolization of the red cells.

25. Mark the label with the expiration date of the blood product, which is currently 10 years from the day of collection (Figure 7). Weigh the unit just prior to freezing and record the gross weight of the rejuvenated-glycerolized red cells.

26. Fold over the top portion of the 1000 ml bag and then place the unit in a plastic bag overwrap (Figure 8). Seal the plastic overwrap across the top using an impulse sealer so that there is as little trapped air as possible. The plastic bag will not break during freezing and the sealer will provide an air-tight and leak-proof seal to ensure protection of the unit at the time of thawing. Make sure that the tubing is folded beneath the unit so that it will be protected from breakage when frozen.

27. Place the plastic bag containing the rejuvenated-glycerolized red cells into the cardboard box (Figure 9). Close the box and seal the flaps with tape. Affix a "Red blood cells, frozen, rejuvenated" label on the outside of the box, along with ABO, Rh, facility, and original unit number labels and place the box in a -80 C freezer for freezing and storage. Collection, freezing, and expiration dates must also appear on the label (Figure 9). Each unit should be frozen at the bottom of the -80 C freezer during the initial 24-hour period to ensure proper freezing. To avoid improper freezing, units that are being frozen should not be stacked on each other. After the initial 24-hour period of freezing at the bottom of the -80 C freezer, the frozen units can be stored in other -80 C freezers.

NOTE: *No more than 4 hours should be allowed to lapse between the time the red cells are removed from the 4 C refrigerator and the time that are placed in the -80 C freezer. The final concentration of glycerol is approximately 40% W/V and the hematocrit of the glycerolized unit is approximately 60 + 5 V%.*

TABLE 1

METHOD OF ADDITION OF 6.2 M GLYCEROL TO NON-REJUVENATED AND REJUVENATED RED BLOOD CELLS FROZEN IN THE SPECIAL 1000 ML-600 ML PLASTIC FREEZING BAG

GROSS WEIGHT OF UNIT 0 (GRAMS) *	NET WEIGHT OF UNIT (GRAMS)	INITIAL ADDITION OF GLYCEROL (ML)	SECOND ADDITION OF GLYCEROL (ML)	THIRD ADDITION OF GLYCEROL (ML)	TOTAL GLYCEROL ADDED (ML)
195-244	151-200	50	50	250	350
245-284	201-240	50	50	350	450
285-424	241-380	50	50	400	500

*Weight of the empty 1000 ml plastic bag is 44 grams (average).

FIGURE 1

ADDITIVE PRESERVED RED BLOOD CELLS TRANSFERRED TO THE 1000 ML POLYVINYLCHLORIDE PLASTIC BAG

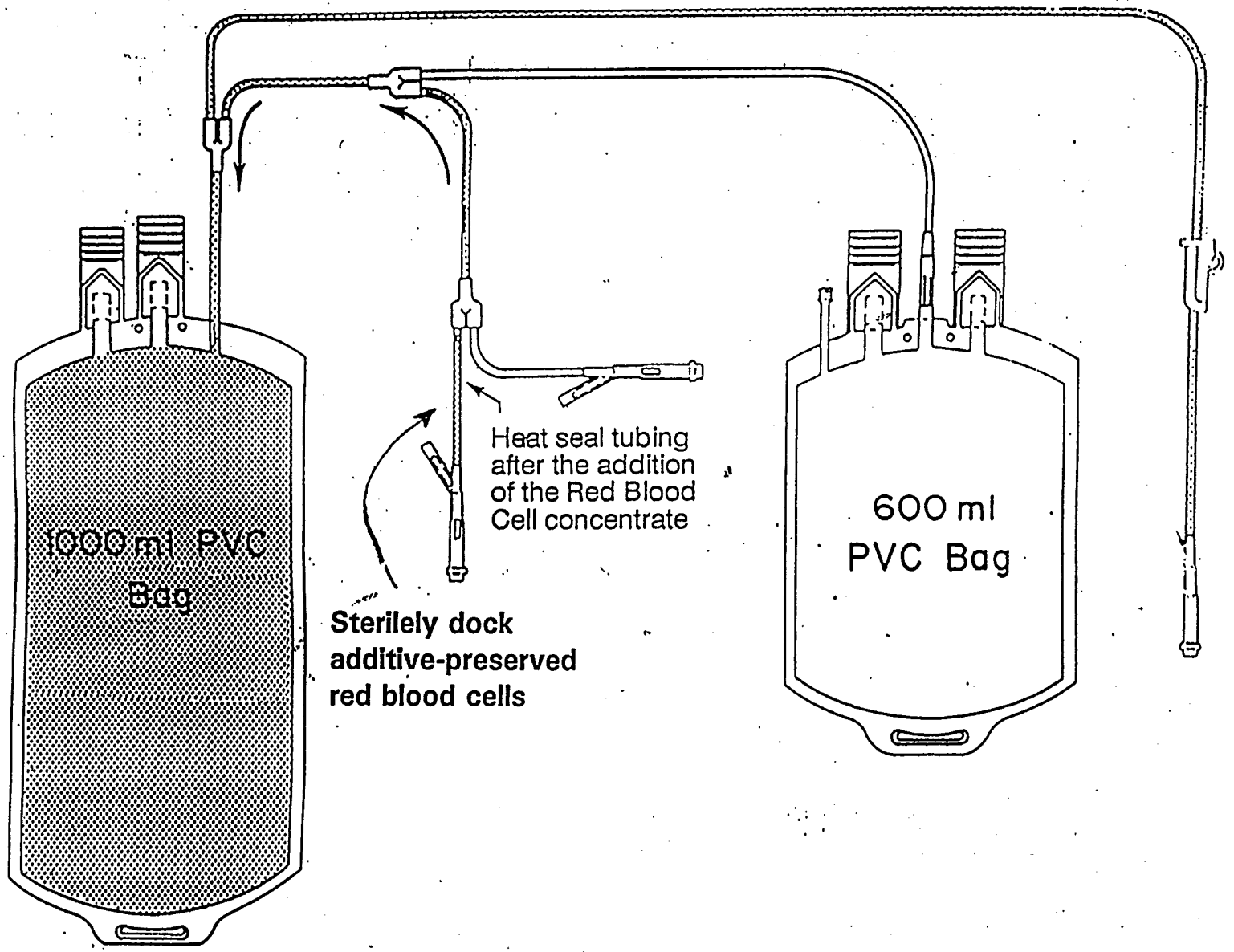


FIGURE 2

ADDITION OF THE 50 ML OF REJUVESOL SOLUTION TO THE ADDITIVE PRESERVED RED BLOOD CELLS

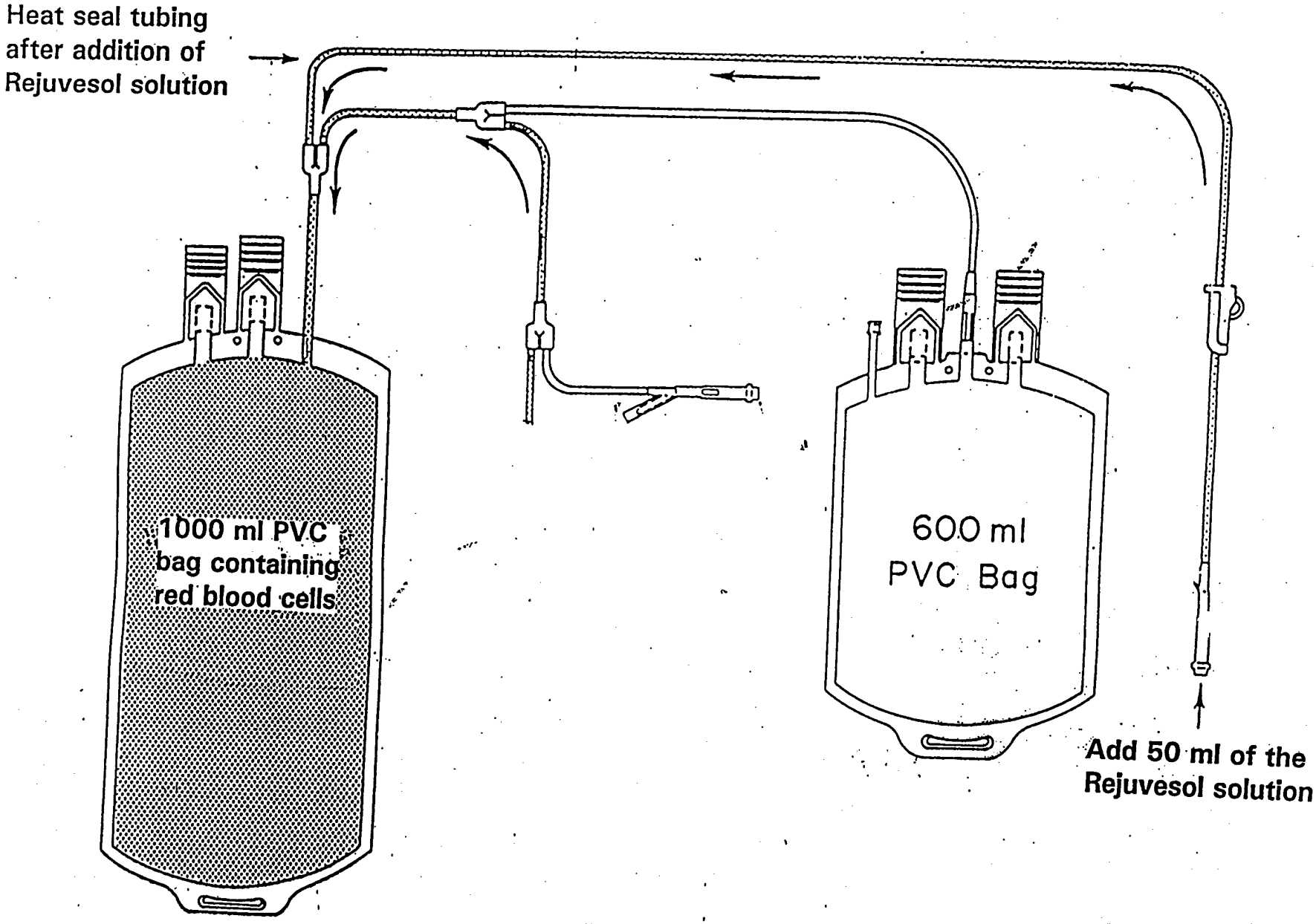
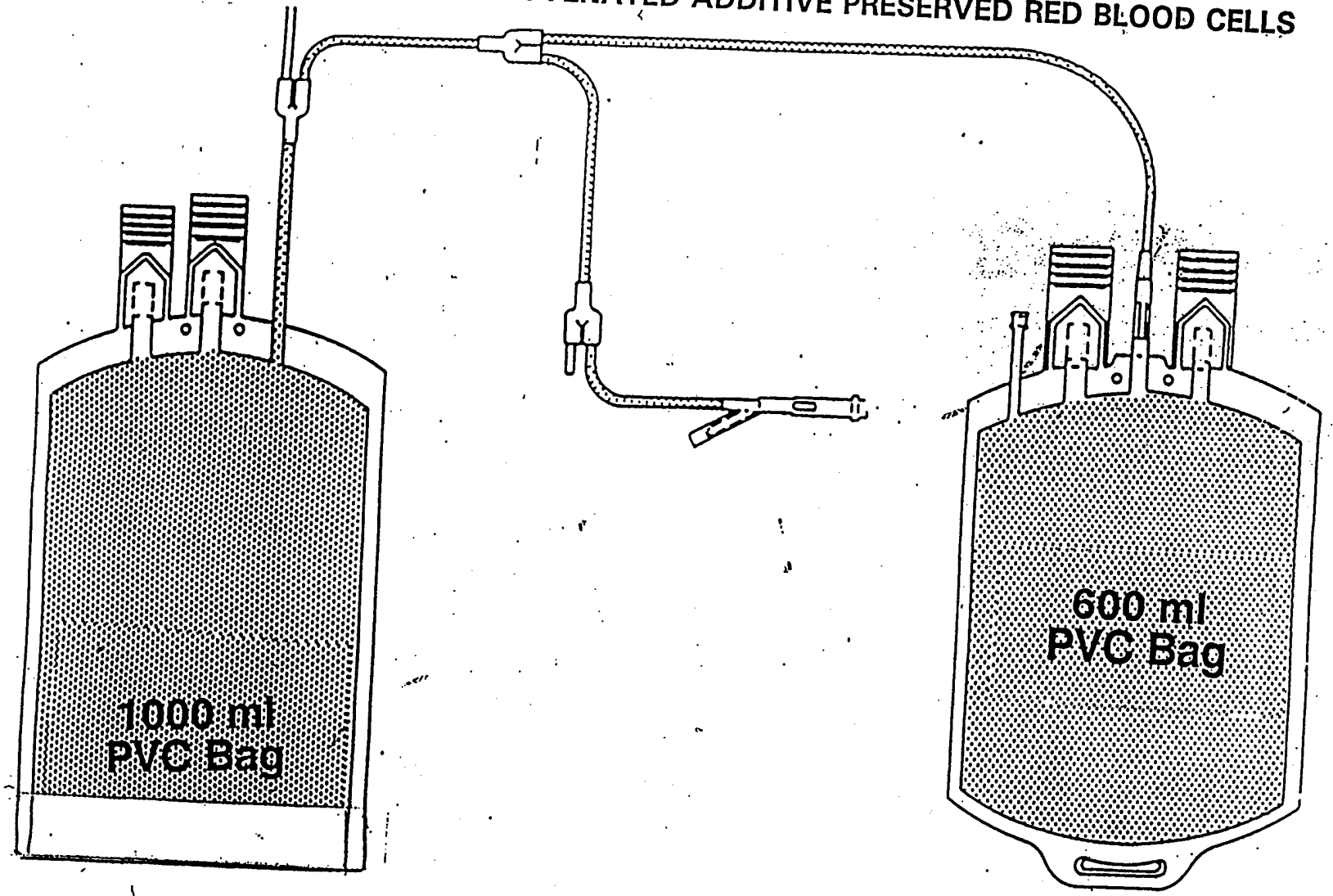


FIGURE 3

CENTRIFUGATION OF THE REJUVENATED-ADDITIVE PRESERVED RED BLOOD CELLS



Fold and tape bottom
4 inches of 1000 ml bag
prior to centrifugation

FIGURE 4

TRANSFER OF SUPERNATANT PLASMA AND REJUVESOL SOLUTION FROM THE 1000 ML PVC PLASTIC BAG TO THE 600 ML PVC PLASTIC BAG

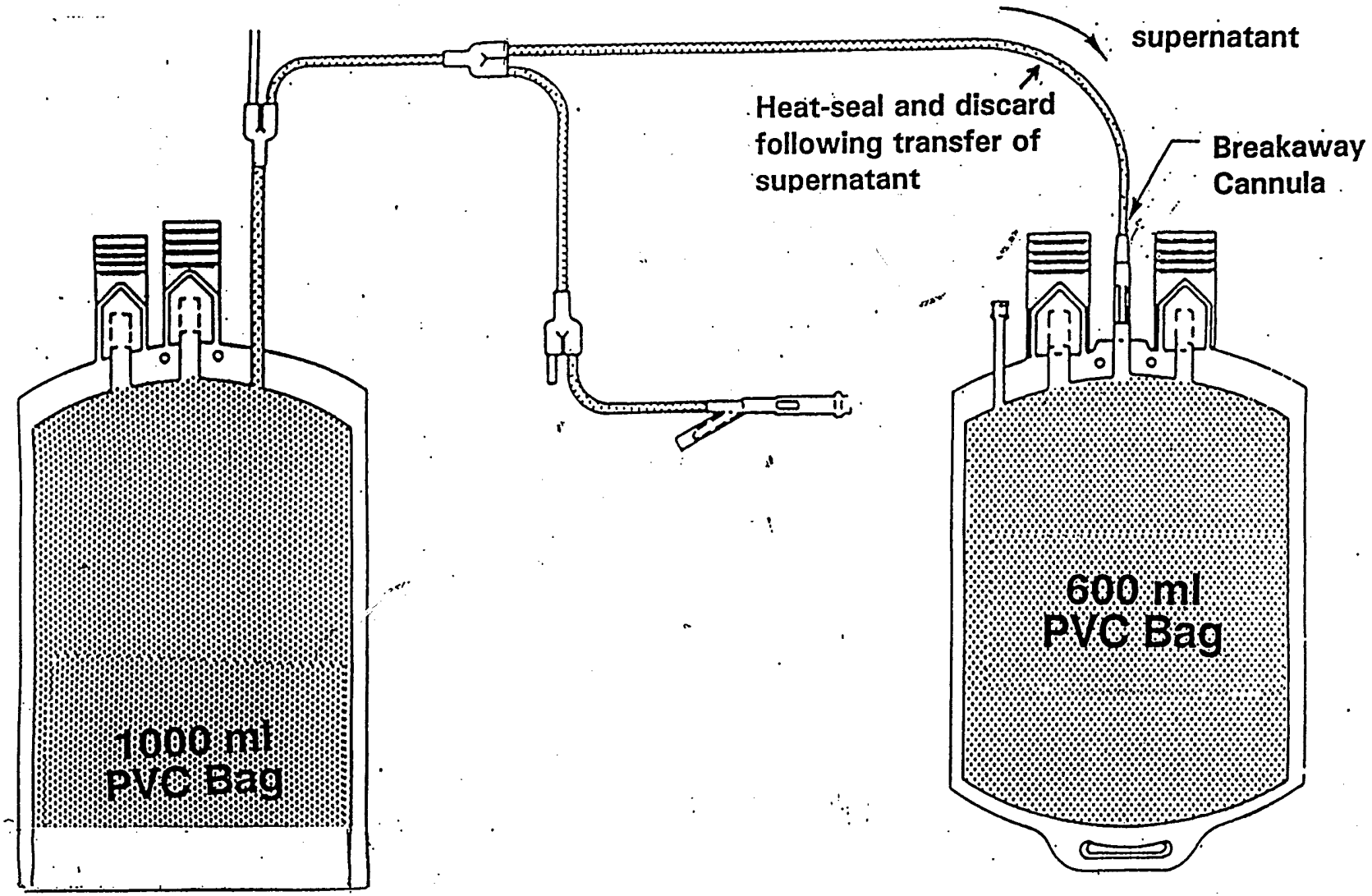


FIGURE 5

ADDITION OF THE 6.2M GLYCEROL SOLUTION TO THE RED BLOOD CELL CONCENTRATE

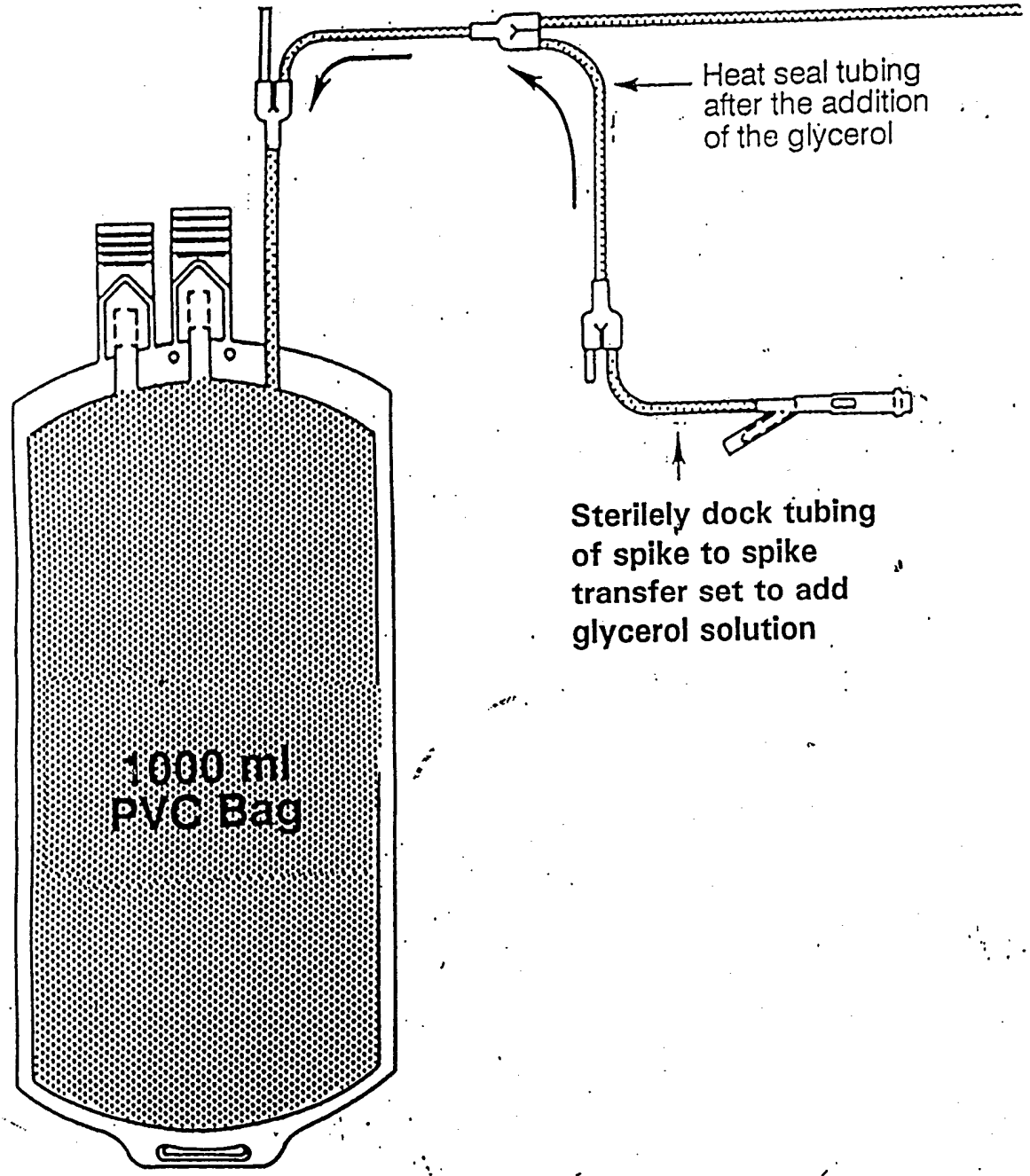


FIGURE 6

RED BLOOD CELL CONCENTRATE AFTER GLYCEROLIZATION AND REMOVAL OF THE SUPERNATANT GLYCEROL INTO THE STERILELY DOCKED ATTACHED 600 ML TRANSFER PACK

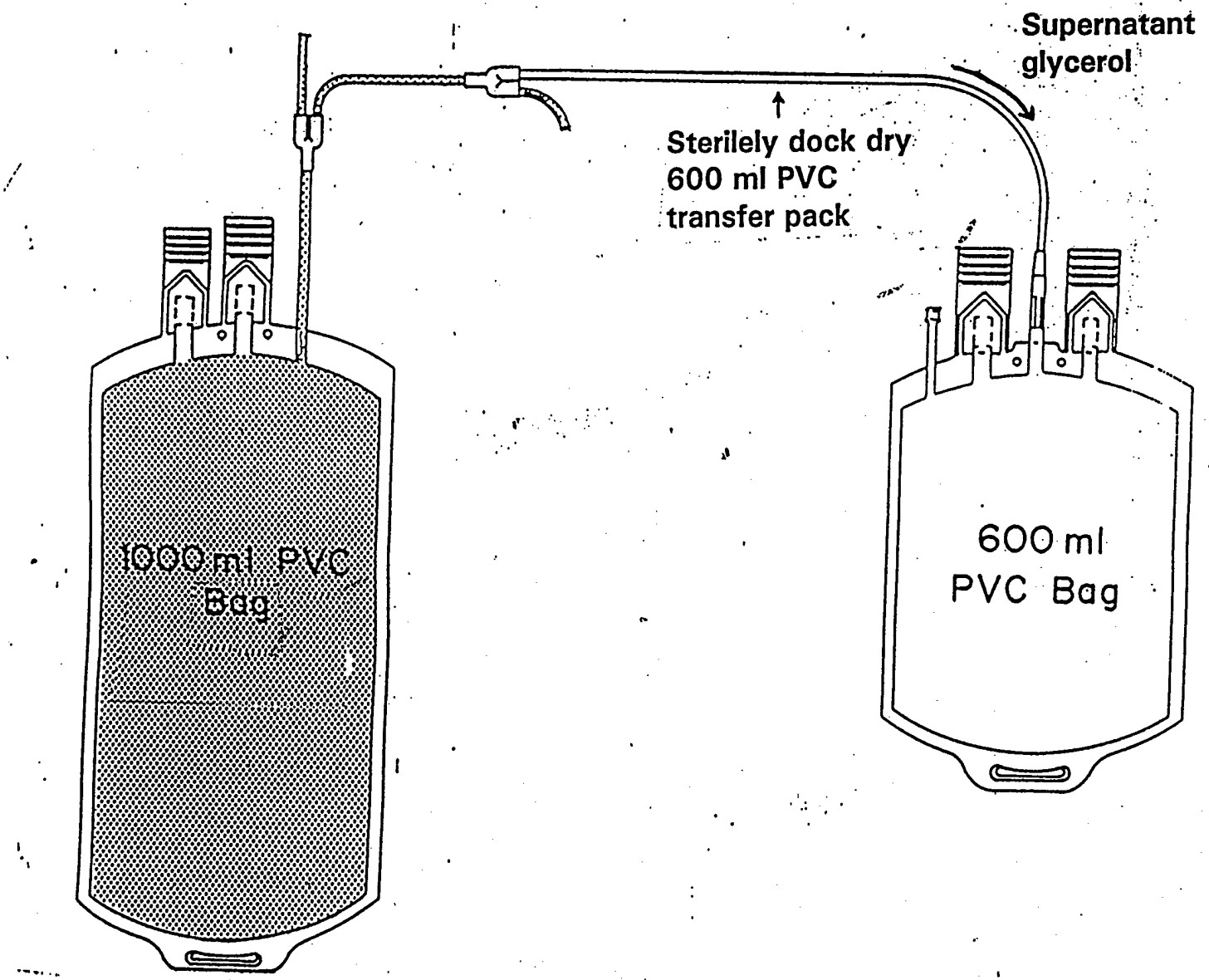
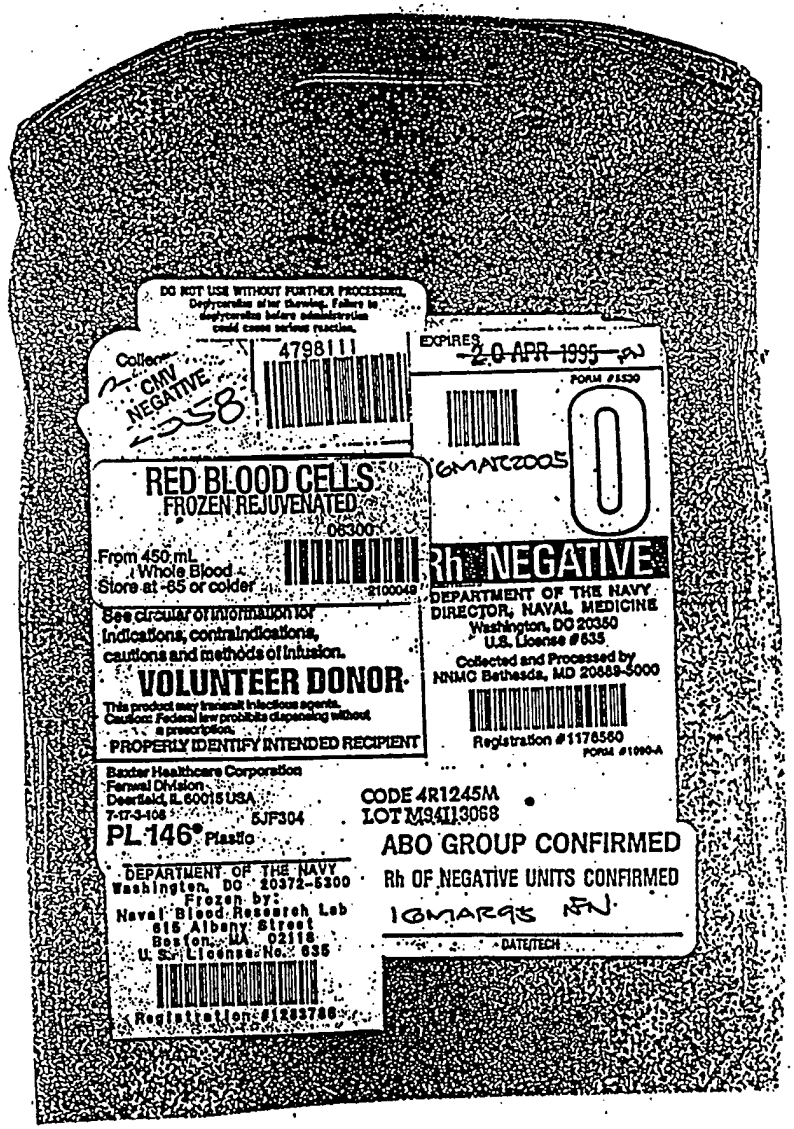


FIGURE 7

LABELING OF THE 1000 ML PLASTIC BAG CONTAINING THE REJUVENATED, GLYCEROLIZED, ADDITIVE-PRESERVED RED BLOOD CELLS



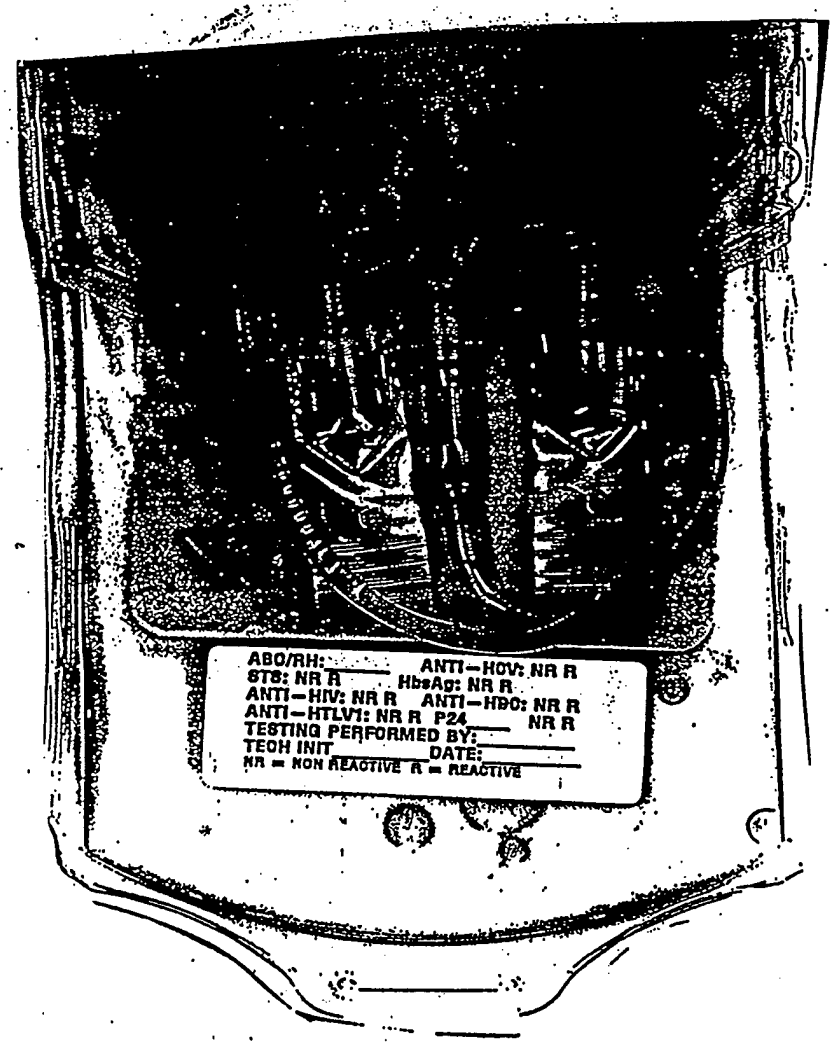


FIGURE 8

REJUVENATED, GLYCEROLIZED, ADDITIVE-PRESERVED RED BLOOD CELLLS STORED IN THE CARDBOARD BOX PRIOR TO FREEZING

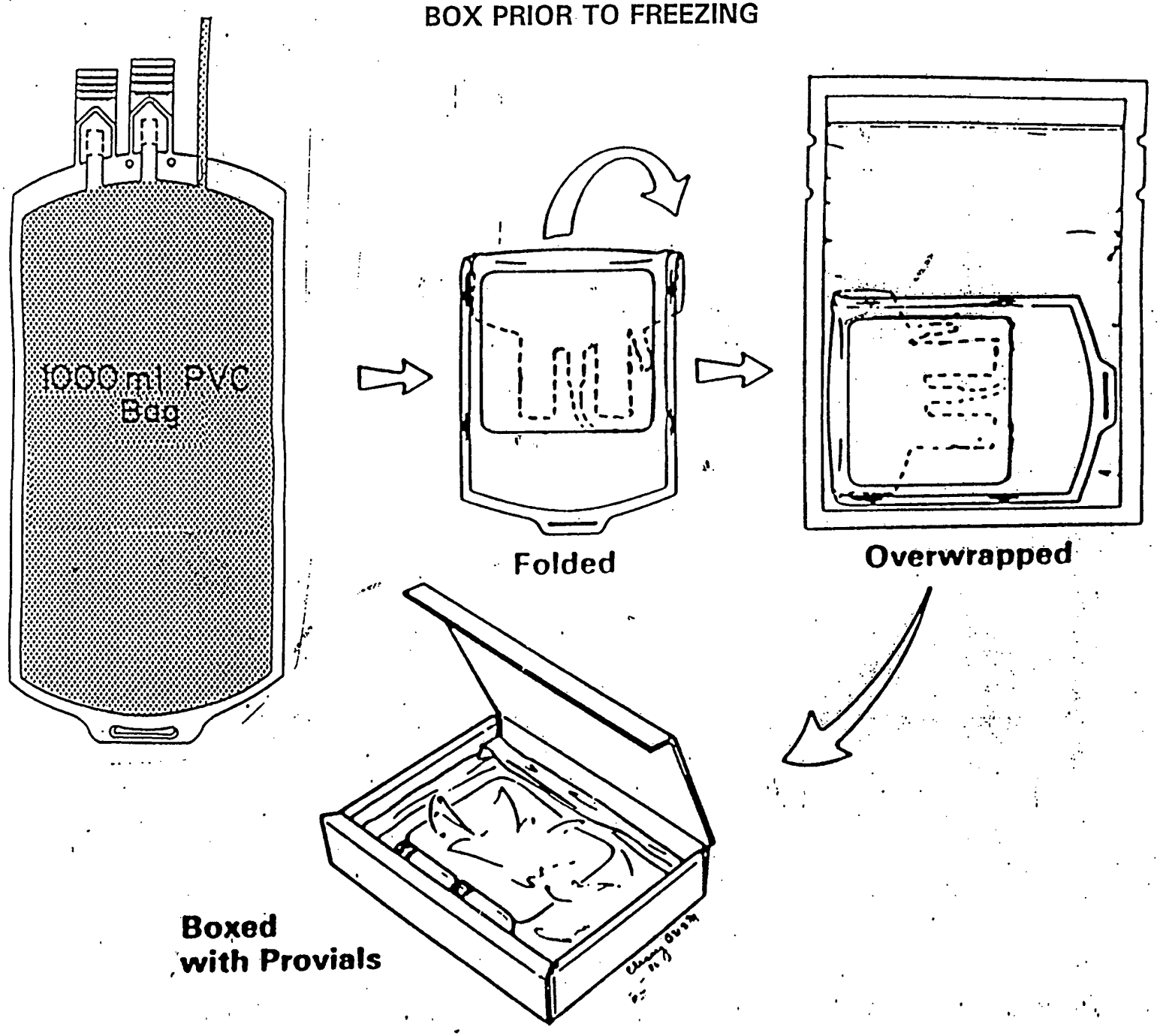
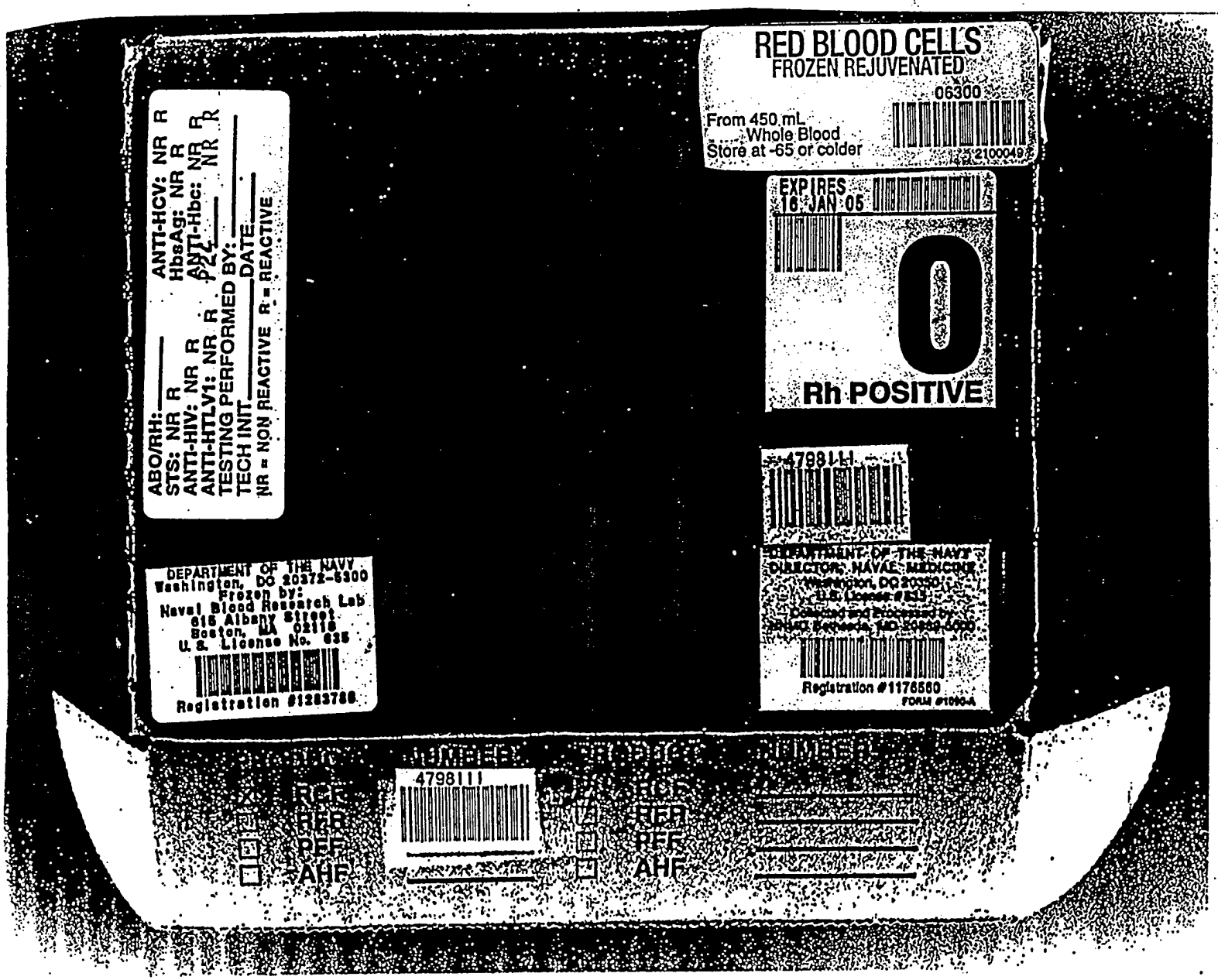


FIGURE 9

LABELING OF THE CARDBOARD BOX CONTAINING THE 1000 ML PVC BAG WITH THE GLYCEROLIZED, REJUVENATED, ADDITIVE-PRESERVED RED BLOOD CELLS



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GLYCEROLIZATION WORKSHEET

UNIT #_____ COLLECTION FACILITY _____TYPE AND RH _____

DATE COLLECTED_____ IN VIVO ___ IN VITRO ___ WHY? _____

NBRL ACCESSION #_____ DATE FROZEN _____FROZEN BY _____

ANTICOAGULANT: CPD ____
CP2D ____
CPDA-1 ____

UNIT DESCRIPTION:
HOMOLOGOUS ____
AUTOLOGOUS ____NAME _____
RARE ____
HFD ____
SPECIAL STUDY ____IDENTIFY_____

INFECTIOUS MARKER TEST RESULTS ARC _____ UMASS _____ OTHER _____

	NON REACTIVE (NEG)	REACTIVE (POS)
SYPHILIS	____	____
HEP. B SURFACE ANTIGEN	____	____
ANTIBODY TO HTLV-1	____	____
ANTIBODY TO HIV 1/2	____	____
ANTIBODY TO HEP. CORE ANTIGEN	____	____
ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT)	____	____
ANTIBODY TO HEPATITIS C (HBC)	____	____
P24 ANTIGEN	____	____

PREPARATION OF RBC CONCENTRATE:

CENTRIFUGE WHOLE BLOOD AT 22 C WITH BRAKE OFF (SETTING AT ZERO):
WITHIN 8 HOURS OF COLLECTION: 4 MINUTES AT 1615 X G _____
AFTER STORAGE AT 4 C: 4 MINUTES AT 1615 X G _____

HEMATOCRIT: CPD/CP2D/CPDA1 BLOOD 75 + 5 V% _____

STORAGE AT 4 C: WHOLE BLOOD ____DAYS RBC CONCENTRATE ____DAYS

RBC CONCENTRATE IN ADSOL, OPTISOL OR NUTRICEL _____DAYS

REJUVENATION (USING REJUVESOL)

INCUBATION TIME (37 C)_____MIN TEMP. _____C

GLYCEROLIZATION:

SURFACE RBC TEMP _____C GLYCEROL TEMP _____C ROOM TEMP. _____C

TIME BEGIN _____ (RBC PLACED IN WATER BATH OR ROOM TEMP)
TIME END _____ (RBC PLACED IN -80 C FREEZER)
TOTAL TIME AT ROOM TEMP. _____ (MUST BE LESS THAN 4 HOURS)

METHOD OF WARMING 4 C NONREJUVENATED RBC:
2 HOURS AT ROOM TEMP _____ 20 MINUTES IN 37 C WATER BATH _____
40 C THERMOGENESIS _____ MIN (RESEARCH ONLY)

(OVER)

GLYCEROLIZATION (CONTINUED):

UNIT # _____ NBRL ACCESSION # _____ DATE _____

GROSS RBC WEIGHT PRIOR TO ADDITION OF GLYCEROL _____G

WEIGHT OF EMPTY PLASTIC BAG (INCL. TRANSFER PACK AND TUBING):
800 ML: 72 G 1000 ML: 80 G

WEIGHT OF EMPTY PLASTIC BAG ALONE:
800 ML: 42 G 1000 ML: 44 G

NET WEIGHT OF RBC PRIOR TO ADDITION OF GLYCEROL _____G

VOLUME OF 6.2 M GLYCEROL ADDED _____ML

CENTRIFUGATION AT 22 C: BRAKE SET AT ZERO - 1248 X G FOR 10 MINUTES
SORVAL RC3B _____ BECKMAN J6-B _____ SERIAL # _____

FINAL GLYCEROLIZED RBC CONCENTRATE:
GROSS WT _____G - BAG WT 42 G - RBC WT _____G
BAG WT 44 G

RECORD GLYCEROLIZATION END TIME ABOVE

SUPPLIES:	MANUFACTURER	LOT #	CAT. #	EXP. DATE
REJUVESOL GLYCEROL	CYTOSOL	_____	PN-7012	_____
FREEZE BAG:	_____	_____	_____	_____
FENWAL 4R1243- 800 ml CPDA1	_____	_____	_____	_____
CUTTER 746-74- 800 ml CPDA1				
FENWAL 4R2986 - 1000 ml				
PLASMA TRANSFER SET FOR GLYCEROLIZATION	FENWAL	_____	4C2240	_____

PROVIALS:

FROZEN AT -80 C WITH UNIT	YES	_____	NO	_____	# PROVIALS	_____
FROZEN AT -80 C AT NBRL	YES	_____	NO	_____	# PROVIALS	_____
FROZEN AT COLLECTION FACILITY	YES	_____	NO	_____	# PROVIALS	_____

INVENTORY CONTROL:

GLYCEROLIZATION LOG: YES _____ NO _____

COMPUTER INVENTORY LOG: YES _____ NO _____

COMMENTS: _____

THAWING

I. INTRODUCTION

A unit of glycerolized frozen red cells can be thawed using one of two methods: a) rapid immersion into a heated water bath maintained at 42 C for approximately 45 minutes; or b) by placement into one of the pouches of a plasma thawer maintained at 40 C for 30-35 minutes. Upon removal from the water bath or plasma thawer, the surface temperature of the red cells is measured using an infrared scanner or a NIST certified thermometer and should be between 30 and 34 C.

II. PROCEDURE

A. WATER BATH (BLUE-M, MODEL MW1140A)

1. Latex gloves must be worn throughout this procedure.

2. Turn on the power switch of the water bath located at the end of the water bath. Allow the water to warm to 42 C (approximately 1 hour). Switch on the circulating pump in the water bath used to thaw the frozen red cells. Allow the pump to run for 1-2 minutes, then check the water temperature to ensure that it has stabilized at 42 C.

3. Using freezer gloves, remove the box containing the red cells from the freezer. Record the time on the Deglycerolization Logsheet when the frozen red cells are placed in the water bath as the beginning of the deglycerolizing time period. Processing must be completed and the deglycerolized red cells must be placed in a 1-6 C refrigerator within 2 hours of removal from the -80 C freezer.

4. Open the freezing container and remove the unit of frozen red cells.

5. Thaw the unit still in its plastic overwrap by immersing it in the water bath. Place lead weights on top of the units so that the units remain submerged during the thawing procedure.

NOTE: The thawed red cells inside the plastic overwrap should remain in the water bath until they reach a

temperature between 30 and 34 C. This will normally take approx. 45 minutes.

6. Remove the unit from the water bath and check the temperature of the unit using an infrared scanner. If the temperature of the unit is not between 30 and 34 C, replace the overwrapped unit back into the water bath. As described above, recheck the temperature every 5 minutes until the desired temperature is achieved.

7. Remove the unit from the water bath and dry off the overwrap. Tear open the overwrap and discard it. Wrap the thawed unit loosely in a disposable white towel. Check the bag for any breaks by gently compressing the unit in the towel, wiping the entire bag surface with the towel and then inspecting the towel for blood stains. The presence of blood stains on the towel is evidence of bag breakage, and the unit must be considered contaminated. Units suspected of being contaminated should be disposed of in compliance with local Standard Operating Procedures for the disposal of liquid-stored blood products.

8. The thawed glycerolized red cells are now ready for deglycerolization.

B. **PLASMA THAWER (THERMOGENESIS, MODEL MT204)**

1. Latex gloves must be worn throughout this procedure.

2. Turn on the power to the plasma thawer and allow the system to warm to 40 C (+ 1 C).

3. Using freezer gloves, remove the box containing the red cells from the freezer. Record the time on the Deglycerolization Logsheet when the frozen red cells are placed in the water bath at the beginning of the deglycerolizing time period. Processing must be completed and the deglycerolized red cells must be placed in a 1-6 C refrigerator within 2 hours of removal from the -80 C freezer.

4. Open the freezer container and remove the unit of frozen red cells.

5. Remove the plastic overwrap and place the unit into one of the pouches of the plasma thawer.

NOTE: The thawed red cells without the plastic overwrap should remain in the pouch of the plasma thawer until they reach a temperature between 30 and 34 C. This will normally take approx. 30-35 minutes.

6. Remove the unit from the plasma thawer. Wrap the thawed unit loosely in a disposable white towel. Check the bag for any breaks by gently compressing the unit in the towel, wiping the entire bag surface with the towel and then inspecting the towel for blood stains. The presence of blood stains on the towel is evidence of bag breakage, and the unit must be considered contaminated. Units suspected of being contaminated should be disposed of in compliance with local Standard Operating Procedures for the disposal of liquid-stored blood products.

7. The thawed glycerolized red cells are now ready for deglycerolization.

DEGLYCEROLIZATION

HAEMONETICS BLOOD PROCESSOR 115

I. INTRODUCTION

The Haemonetics Blood Processor 115 is a gravity flow, non-programmed, continuous-flow washing system which has a mixing platform of fixed oscillation rate and excursion distance integrally attached. The system is designed to wash 2 units of thawed red cells, intended for the same person, in a single bowl. After the red cells have been thawed, the plastic collection-freezing bag is secured to the platform on the Haemonetics 115 by means of adjustable magnetic mounting posts. The cells are first diluted once with 12% sodium chloride, and then twice with 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution, utilizing the shaking platform to ensure adequate mixing. After dilution of the red cells, the freezing bag is removed from the platform and suspended in an inverted position on a support hook above the wash bowl and the red cells are permitted to flow into the spinning wash bowl until the first effluent is noted in the waste line. As soon as the waste appears, the flow of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution is initiated. This solution flows simultaneously with the remaining red cells entering the bowl and then continues until a total volume of 1.5 liters has entered the bowl. At the completion of the wash cycle, the centrifuge is stopped and the deglycerolized red cells are siphoned from the wash bowl into a 600 ml pack of the quadruple red blood cell recovery bag system. The unit is labeled with the expiration date and time. Just before transfusion the washed red cells are concentrated by centrifugation, and the supernatant solution is removed to the integrally attached 600 ml transfer pack and discarded.

NOTE: At the present time, red cells not used immediately after washing may be stored at 4 C for up to 24 hours.

II. MATERIALS

CONSUMABLES

1. Double blood spike harness, washing bowl and waste bag shown in Figure 10 (Haemonetics 7497)

2. Dry quadruple RBC recovery bag system (Haemonetics 842)

3. 12% Sodium Chloride Solution (150 ml plastic bag) (Fenwal 4B7874); Each 100 ml contains: 12 g sodium chloride USP.

NOTE: Only 50 ml of this solution are used for each unit of red cells.

4. 0.9% Sodium Chloride-0.2% Glucose Solution (2-liter plastic bag)(Fenwal 4B7878). Each 100 ml contains: 200 mg dextrose (hydrous) USP, 900 mg sodium chloride USP.

NOTE: Only 1.5 liters of this solution are used for each unit of red cells.

5. Sterile docking wafers (Terumo 3NCC987), used with the Sterile Connection Device (SCD).

III. MACHINE SET-UP

Since the Haemonetics Blood Processor 115 operates on the principle of gravity flow, the heights at which the blood and solutions are hung will determine the flow rate. The four support hooks should be positioned as follows (Figure 11):

SOLUTION	HEIGHT	FLOW RATE
12% Sodium Chloride solution	16.0 inches* (middle solution hook)	Approx. 100 ml/min
0.9% Sodium Chloride 0.2% Glucose solution (dilution height)	31.5 inches* (uppermost solution hook)	Approx. 100 ml/min
0.9% Sodium Chloride-0.2% Glucose solution (wash height)	9.5 inches* (lowermost solution hook)	Approx. 120 ml/min
Blood bag (Wash height)	5.5 inches* (blood bag hook)	Approx. 75 ml/min

*Measured from the top of the mixer to the base of the hook (Figure 11).

Upon installation of the Haemonetics 115, the operator should check to see that the recommended heights actually yield the expected flow rates (see Quality Control Section). The solution hook should be adjusted so that the desired flow rate is achieved. Excessive flow rate can result in red cell spillage. Red cell spillage may occur when large units containing greater than the normal number of red blood cells are processed, and in such cases the wash solution should be lowered to reduce the flow rate until spillage ceases.

1. Gloves must be worn throughout this procedure. Remove the disposable wash set from its box and CLOSE ALL SIX SLIDE CLAMPS on the harness tubing (Figure 10). Check to see if all slide clamps were provided on the harness tubing and that all four bag spikes and the component bag receptor port are properly covered. Install bowl, harness, and waste bag on the machine according to the manufacturer's instructions (page 3-11 through 3-17). A copy of the manufacturer's instructions is included as part of this Standing Operating Procedure (see Appendix A). Also refer to the videotape procedure, produced by the Naval Blood Research Laboratory, for detailed instructions.

2. Remove the dry quadruple red blood cell recovery bag system from its box. CLOSE ALL FOUR SLIDE CLAMPS on the tubing, and aseptically insert the spike of the dry quadruple red blood cell recovery bag system (Haemonetics 842) into the

component bag receptor port on the cell wash harness (Figure 10). Alternatively, using the E.I. duPont sterile docking device, sterilely dock the dry quadruple red blood cell recovery bag system to the red cell harness. Place the dry quadruple red blood cell recovery bag system on the hooks provided on the front of the cell wash stand.

3. Aseptically insert the spike on the blue color-coded harness line into the bag of 12% sodium chloride (Figure 10). Invert the bag and hang it on the middle solution support hook (Figure 11).

4. Aseptically insert the spike on the yellow color-coded harness line into the bag of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution (Figure 10). Invert the bag and hang it on the uppermost solution support hook (Figure 11).

5. Using the E.I. duPont sterile docking device, sterilely dock the red color-coded harness line to the plastic tubing on the bag of thawed glycerolized red cells, and place the unit on the shaker.

6. Arrange the shaker magnets and the unit on the shaker platform so that the front of the plastic bag points toward the operator. The bag should be stretched flat so that the maximum surface area covers the shaker. In order to do this with the 1000 ml bag, 2 of the magnets must be placed over the side of the shaker platform (see Figure 12). This will insure proper mixing during the dilution steps. The blood bag label should face down so that the operator can observe mixing of the wash solution with the thawed red cells.

IV. DILUTION OF THE THAWED RED CELLS BEFORE WASHING

1. Using the factory suggested graduations as a guide, mark the bag of 12% sodium chloride solution at the level expected when 50 ml of the solution has been added to the unit (Figure 13).

Caution: Damage (gross hemolysis) to the red cells may occur if more than 50 ml of the 12% NaCl solution is added to the thawed unit.

2. **FIRST DILUTION:** Turn the shaker on, open the slide clamp on the tubing leaving the blood bag and open the slide clamp on the tubing leaving the 12% sodium chloride (Figure 13), and allow approximately 50 ml of this solution to enter the unit (approx. 30 seconds). Close both slide clamps and turn off the shaker. Allow the red cells to equilibrate with this solution for at least 2 minutes.

NOTE: Visually check the unit for signs of localized solution pooling as indicated by deep reddish-to-black-colored areas, caused by inadequate mixing. This can be remedied by repositioning the bag on the shaker platform before continuing the dilution process.

3. Using the factory suggested graduations as a guide, mark the 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution bag at the points where the solution level should be when one dilution of approximately 100 ml and a second dilution when an additional 150 ml have been added to the unit (Figure 13). Make a third mark on the bag (for the wash cycle) at a point 1250 ml below the 150 ml dilution mark (Figure 13).

NOTE: The total amount of this solution used is 1500 ml.

4. **SECOND DILUTION:** Turn the shaker on, unclamp the slide clamp on the tubing leaving the blood bag and the slide clamp on the tubing leaving the bag of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution (Figure 11) and allow approximately 100 ml of this solution to enter the unit. Watch the unit for signs of localized solution pooling as in Step 2 above. Close both slide clamps. Turn the shaker off. Allow the red cells to equilibrate with this solution for at least 2 minutes.

NOTE: Flow rate should be no faster than 100 ml/minute. This can be estimated by timing the rate of solution level fall across the factory graduation marks. If the flow rate is too rapid, it can be reduced by lowering the height of the solution support hook.

5. **THIRD DILUTION:** Turn the shaker on, reopen the slide clamp on the tubing leaving the blood bag and the slide clamp on the tubing leaving the bag of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution (Figure 10), and allow approximately 150 ml of this solution to enter the unit. Clamp the tubing leaving the 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution bag and close the clamp on the tubing leaving the blood bag (Figure 10). Turn the shaker off. Allow the red cells to equilibrate with this solution for at least 2 minutes.

V. WASH CYCLE

1. Remove the unit from the shaker platform. Insert the bottom grommet of the blood bag onto the blood bag support hook to permit the unit to hang in an inverted position (Figure 11).

2. Relocate the 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution bag from the uppermost to the lowermost solution support hook (Figure 11).

3. Check all tubing for occluding kinks and straighten as necessary. Check the tubing attached to the cell wash bowl; it must not touch the centrifuge.

Caution: Be sure that the waste tubing never becomes occluded during this procedure. Occlusion of the waste tubing may generate back pressure in the cell wash bowl which could cause the rotating seal to vent to atmosphere.

4. Check to make sure that the feed tube support arm properly engages the feed tube of the cell wash bowl and that the centrifuge cover is properly placed onto the cell washer. Turn centrifuge on.

5. Set timer for 5 minutes.

Note: If a power failure occurs when the centrifuge is on, IMMEDIATELY close all the slide clamps. This will prevent gross spillage of red blood cell into the waste bag. When power is re-established, wait for the centrifuge to spin for 1 to 2 minutes to insure resedimentation of the red cells in the bowl. Then, reopen the slide

clamps to finish the procedure.

6. Open the slide clamp on the tubing leaving the blood bag and the slide clamp on the tubing entering the cell wash bowl (Figure 10) to permit the diluted red cells to enter the spinning bowl. Visually check the flow of red cells into the bowl. The flow rate into the bowl should be approximately 75 ml per minute. If the bowl fills in less than 5 minutes, or if the first effluent appears in the waste tubing before the timer sounds, the flow rate is too fast and the red cells may spill into the waste bag during the wash cycle. If this occurs, lower the blood bag support hook. Normally, the bowl should fill in 7 to 10 minutes. If an extended fill time is observed, check the tubing for kinks or aggregate materials which may clog the tubing. See Quality Control Section for additional information.

> *NOTE: The flow of red cells from the blood bag can checked by inverting the blood bag momentarily, allowing air from the blood bag to enter the tubing. If the air bubbles do not move through the tubing to the bowl, the flow has stopped. Check for an occlusion in the tubing. Straighten tubing kinks or squeeze the primary bag to dislodge microaggregate material.*

7. As soon as the first effluent appears in the waste line, unclamp the tubing leaving the 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution bag to permit this solution to flow into the bowl along with the remaining diluted red cells. <u>INSPECT THE INLET TUBING ATTACHED TO THE BOWL. THIS TUBING MUST ALWAYS CONTAIN RED CELLS AS LONG AS RED CELLS ARE DRAINING FROM THE BLOOD BAG</u>. If the tubing appears void of red cells at this point, look for tubing kinks or aggregates and then reestablish the flow of red cells into the bowl.

> *NOTE: A pale pink tinting with free hemoglobin (hemolysis) in the effluent waste is normal at this point. Using the free hemoglobin reference scale as a guide, estimate the degree of hemolysis in the waste. The degree of hemolysis should be equal to or less than the <u>number 6</u> at this point in the wash cycle. If color of the waste appears to be equal to or darker than*

the number 7, check to see if the proper volume of 12% NaCl solution was added to the unit, otherwise consult the Quality Control section.

8. When all the diluted red cells have been transferred from the bag to the bowl, clamp the tubing leaving the blood bag.

9. Check the flow rate of the 0.9% sodium chloride 0.2% glucose solution to be sure it does not exceed 120 ml/minute. The flow rate can be checked by timing the rate of fall of the solution across the factory graduation marks. One hundred mls will take 50 seconds to flow out of the bag at a rate of 120 ml per minute.

NOTE: An excessive flow rate will result in spillage of the red cells into the waste during the wash cycle. Spillage is detected by the examination of the waste which exits the cell wash bowl. If red cell spillage occurs, the red color in the waste line will appear cloudy red as opposed to transparent red. If spillage is observed, lower the height of the blood bag and the bag of 0.9% NaCl-0.2% Glucose.

10. Normally, the pale tinge of hemolysis in the effluent waste line should disappear after delivery of 1,000 to 1,200 ml of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution in the wash cycle.

NOTE: If the red color of effluent has not disappeared when 1,000-1,200 ml of wash solution has been used, check the waste effluent for spillage of red cells and reduce the flow rate as necessary.

11. Clamp the tubing leaving the wash solution and the tubing leaving the bowl when the level of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution reaches the 1,500 ml point marked on the solution bag in IV-Step 3 above. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT A TOTAL OF 1500 ML OF WASH SOLUTION IS USED TO INSURE THAT THE RESIDUAL GLYCEROL LEVEL IS BELOW 1%.

NOTE: The color of the waste should be equal to or less than the number 3 using the free

hemoglobin reference scale at the completion of this procedure. Continued discharge of hemolysis after this point indicates that the unit of blood Is washing abnormally and should be studied prior to transfusion (See Quality Control section).
There is very little variation from to unit with this wash protocol.

12. Turn the centrifuge off. As the centrifuge stops spinning and at the completion of the transfer of waste solution into the waste bag, close the clamp leading from the bowl to the waste bag to prevent loss of red blood cells into the waste.

13. Once the bowl has stopped rotating, open the two clamps on the tubing between the bowl and the dry quadruple RBC recovery bag system (Haemonetics 842) to allow the red cells to flow into one of the empty 600 ml transfer packs.

14. Release the clamp on the tubing of the waste bag. If necessary, squeeze air from the waste bag into the bowl to force the washed red cells out of the bowl and establish a siphon flow of red cells into the 600 ml pack of the dry quadruple RBC recovery bag system. When siphon flow begins, stop squeezing the waste bag. <u>DO NOT SQUEEZE AIR OUT OF THE WASTE BAG AND INTO THE DRY QUADRUPLE RBC RECOVERY PACK</u>. Air bubble gaps will appear in the tubing between the bowl and the 600 ml pack of the dry quadruple RBC recovery bag system, and the siphon flow will stop when the bowl has been emptied.

NOTE: As the bowl drains, sterile air trapped in the waste bag leaves the waste bag and enters the bowl. <u>CAUTION: WASTE SOLUTION SHOULD NOT RETURN TO THE BOWL</u>.

15. Remove the 600 ml transfer pack containing the red cells from the cell washer stand. Turn the transfer pack to the upright position and squeeze the trapped air from the transfer pack into the bowl. Continue squeezing to fill the integral tubing with red cells. Clamp the tubing between the bowl and the 600 ml pack of the dry quadruple RBC recovery bag system.

16. Affix unit number, ABO/Rh and deglycerolization facility ID labels to the label on the 600 ml pack of the dry quadruple RBC recovery bag system, and note the

date washed and expiration date and time on the label (24 hours from the time the frozen red cells were placed in the water bath for thawing) (Figure 14).

17. Using the Sebra integral tubing sealer, seal the tubing three times between the bowl and the deglycerolized unit leaving as much integral tubing attached to the 600 ml transfer pack as necessary.

NOTE: To use the Sebra heat sealer, place the tubing into the sealing head. Squeeze the sealing head handle completely. A pink light will illuminate. Release the handle when the light goes off. DO NOT RELEASE THE HANDLE WHILE THE LIGHT IS ON. Consult the users manual for additional instructions.

18. Detach the unit of deglycerolized red cells with the integrally attached transfer pack from the harness, by cutting the middle one of the three heat seals. Make sealed crossmatch segments with the Sebra sealer as required. One empty transfer pack with an integrally attached transfer pack will remain attached to the cell wash harness for processing of the second unit of blood.

19. Record the time that the deglycerolized red cells are placed into a 1-6 C refrigerator as the end of the deglycerolizing time period. Compare this time to the beginning time recorded in Step 3 of the Thawing Procedure to verify that deglycerolization was accomplished within the required 2-hour time period.

CAUTION: If at any time during this procedure the cell wash disposable system becomes vented to room air, the unit and disposable set must be discarded.

PROCEDURE CONTINUATION FOR SECOND UNIT

1. Remove the overwrap from the second bag of 0.9%-NaCl 0.2% Glucose solution. Aseptically, withdraw the yellow color-coded spike from the used 2-liter bag of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution and discard.

2. Aseptically insert the yellow color-coded spike into the full 2-liter bag of 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution and reposition the bag on the uppermost solution hook.

3. Remove the empty primary bag (first unit processed) from the blood bag support hook. Insert the remaining red color-coded harness spike into the administration port of the second unit of thawed glycerolized red cells to be deglycerolized, and place the second unit on the shaker. Place the empty primary bag (first unit processed) on the shaker, underneath the second unit to be deglycerolized. Alternatively, using the E.I. duPont sterile docking device, sterilely dock the red color-coded harness line to the plastic tubing on the bag of thawed glycerolized red cells. Arrange the shaker magnets and the unit on the shaker platform so that the ports of the primary bag point toward the operator. The bag should be stretched flat so that the maximum surface area covers the shaker. This will insure proper mixing during dilution steps. The blood bag label should face down so that the operator can observe mixing of the wash solution with the thawed red cells.

Note: The used blood bag spike must remain attached to the empty primary bag (the first unit washed) throughout the processing of the second unit.

4. Continue processing the second unit by repeating IV Steps 1-5 and V Steps 1-19.

Note: During the washing of the second unit, during the pre-dilution phase, be sure to unclamp the correct slide clamp which enters the blood bag of the second unit.

VI. STORAGE AND ISSUE

Since units washed in the same disposable bowl must be transfused to the same recipient, secure the two units of deglycerolized red cells with an elastic band or tie tag during storage at 4 C.

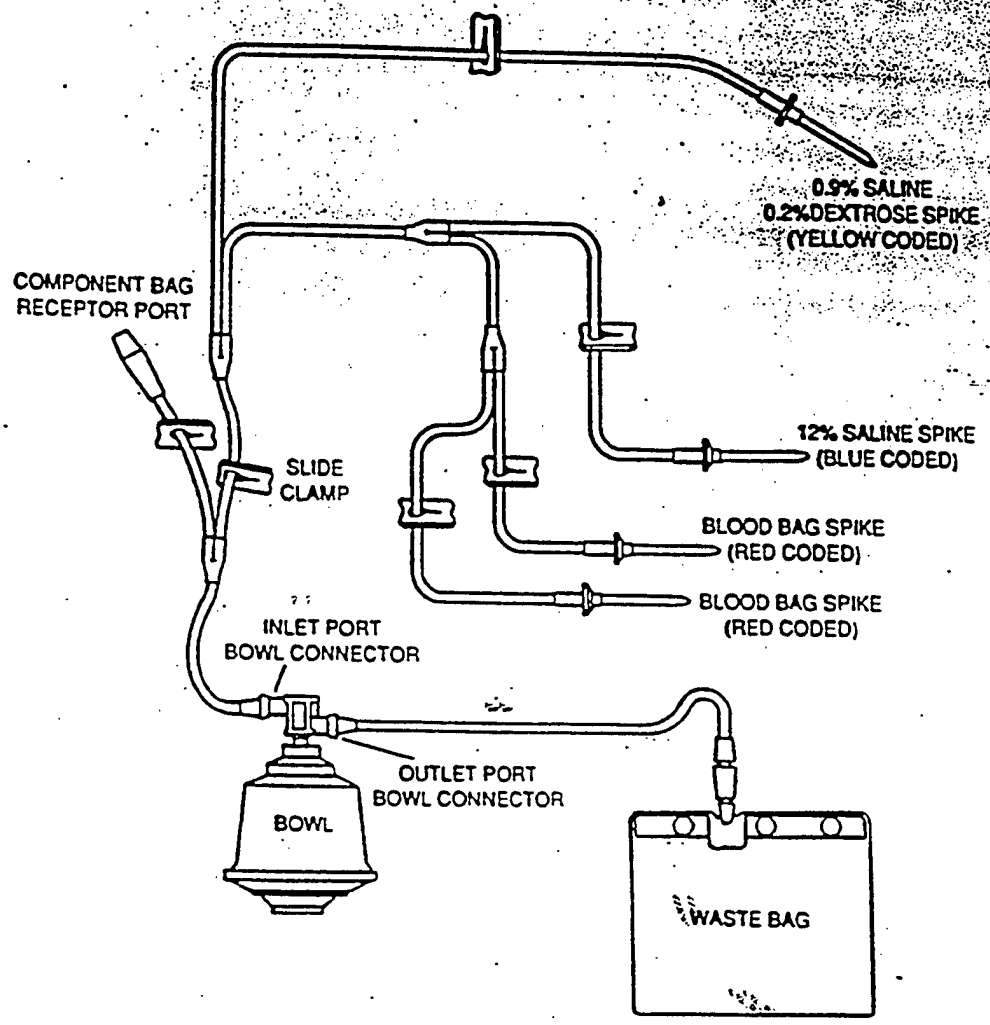
NOTE: Sister unit numbers should be entered into the Defense Blood Standardization System (military use only)

Place the deglycerolized red cells (hematocrit approximately 40%) into a refrigerator maintained at 1-6 C for up to 24 hours (24 hours from the time the frozen red blood cells were placed in the water bath for thawing).

At the time of transfusion, the red cells are concentrated by centrifugation at 22 $\pm$ 2 C at 2982 X g for 4 minutes, and the supernatant 0.9% sodium chloride-0.2% glucose solution from the unit is expressed completely into the integrally attached 600 ml transfer pack of the dry quadruple RBC recovery bag system. Each unit has a hematocrit value of about 85 V%. Heat seal the tubing and detach the 600 ml transfer pack containing the supernatant.

FIGURE 10

HAEMONETICS CELL WASH HARNESS



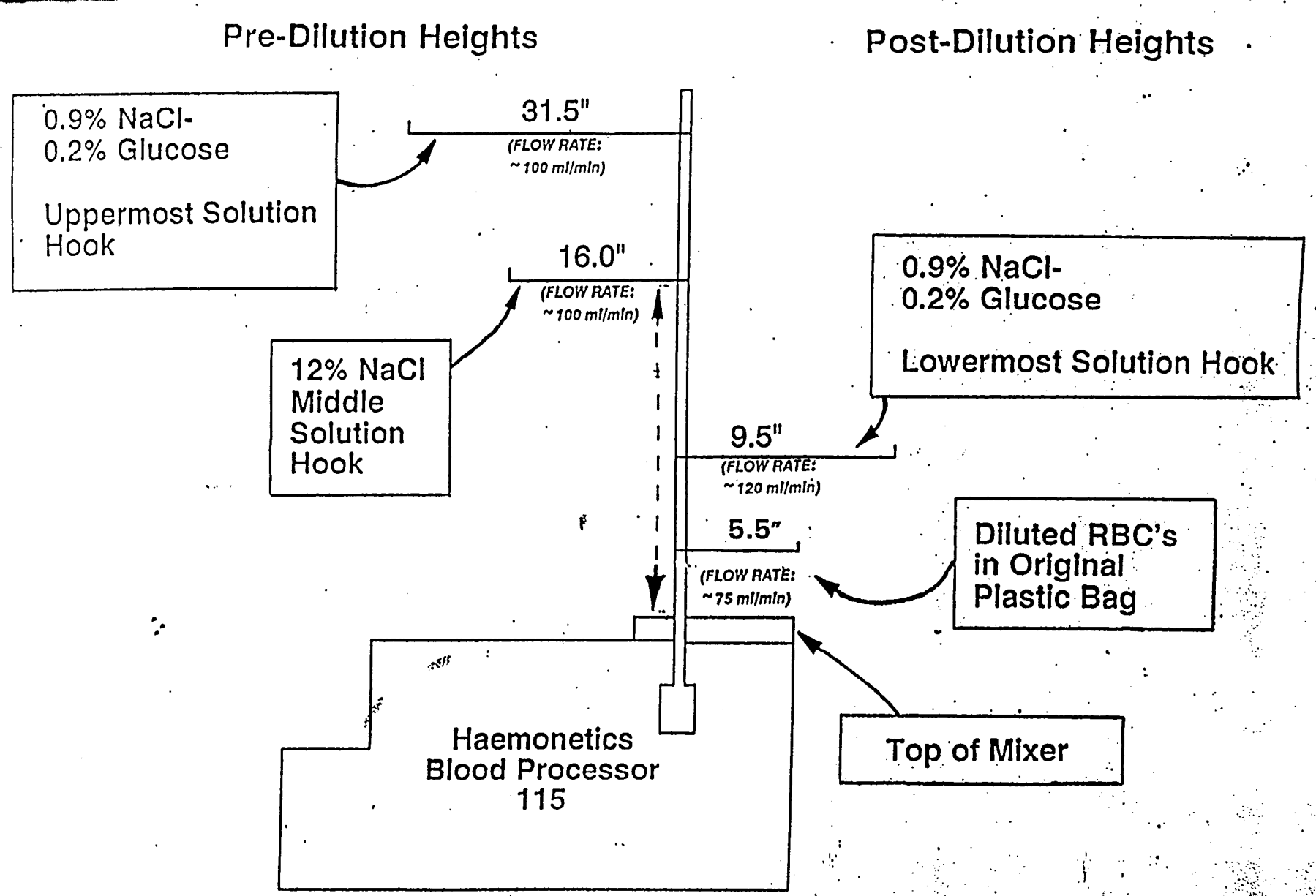
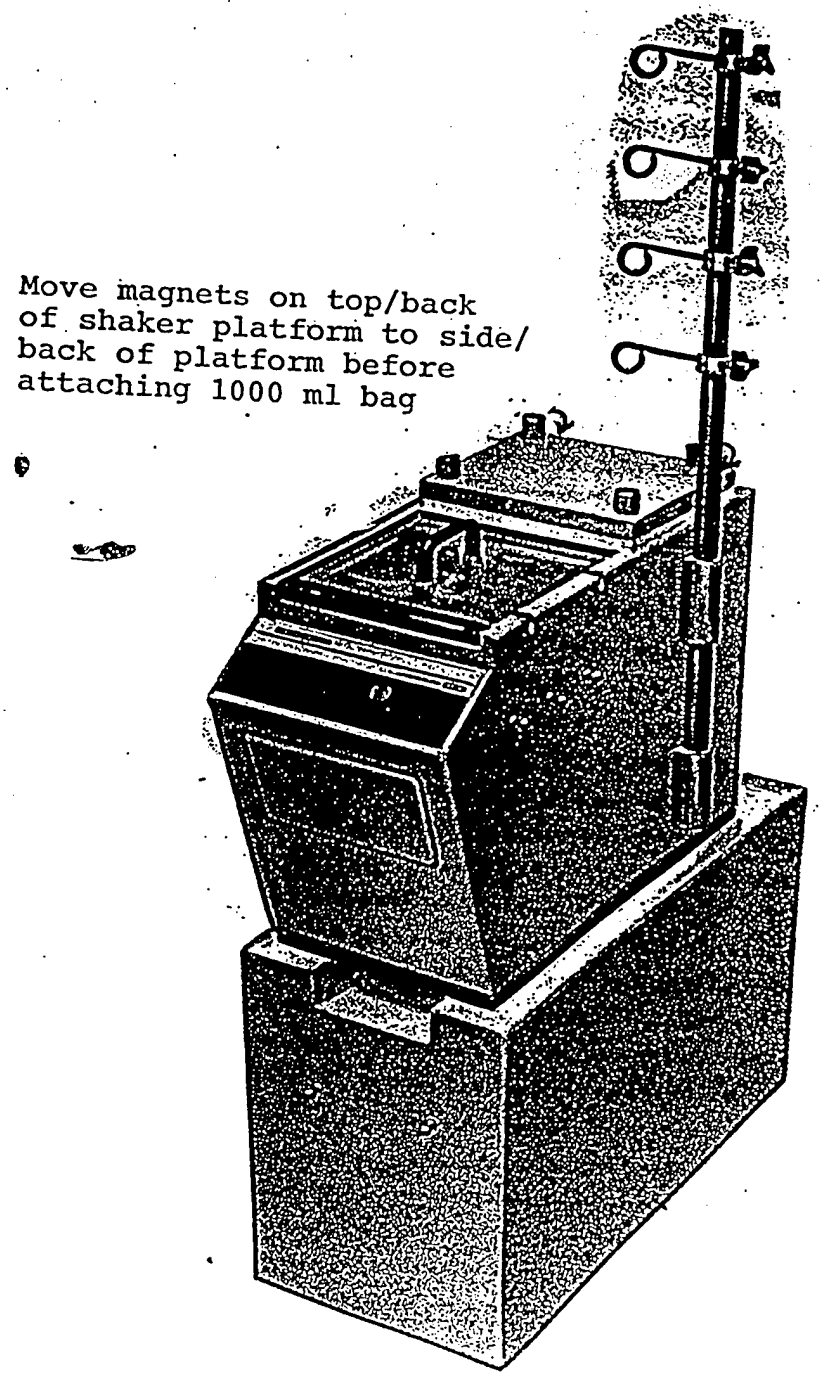

Pre-Dilution Heights
Post-Dilution Heights
0.9% NaCl-
0.2% Glucose
Uppermost Solution Hook
31.5"
(FLOW RATE:
~100 ml/min)
16.0"
(FLOW RATE:
~100 ml/min)
12% NaCl
Middle
Solution
Hook
0.9% NaCl-
0.2% Glucose
Lowermost Solution Hook
9.5"
(FLOW RATE:
~120 ml/min)
5.5"
(FLOW RATE:
~75 ml/min)
Diluted RBC's
in Original
Plastic Bag
Haemonetics
Blood Processor
115
Top of Mixer

FIGURE 11

FIGURE 12

PLACEMENT OF THAWED RED BLOOD CELLS ONTO THE SHAKER PLATFORM OF THE HAEMONETICS 115



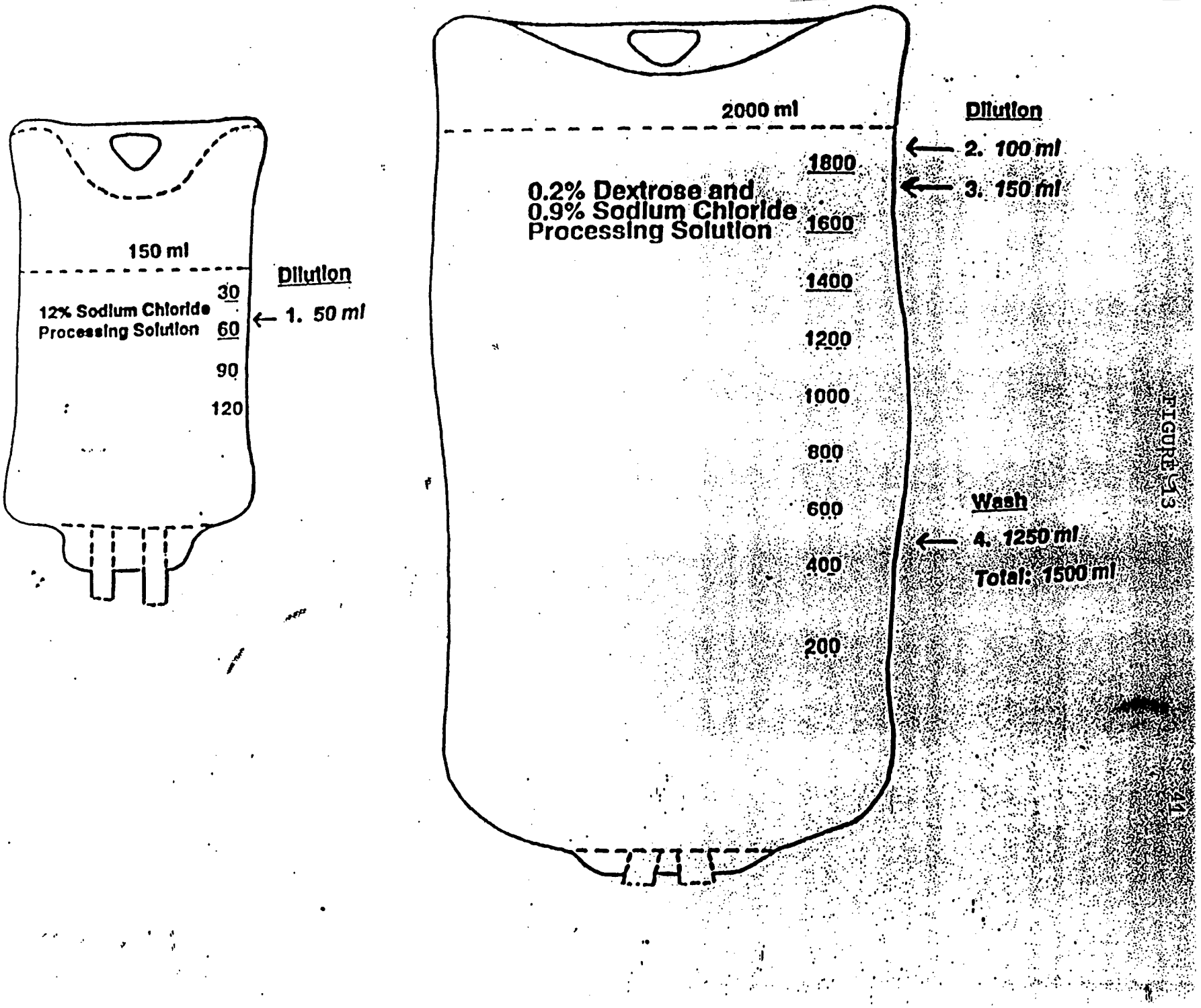
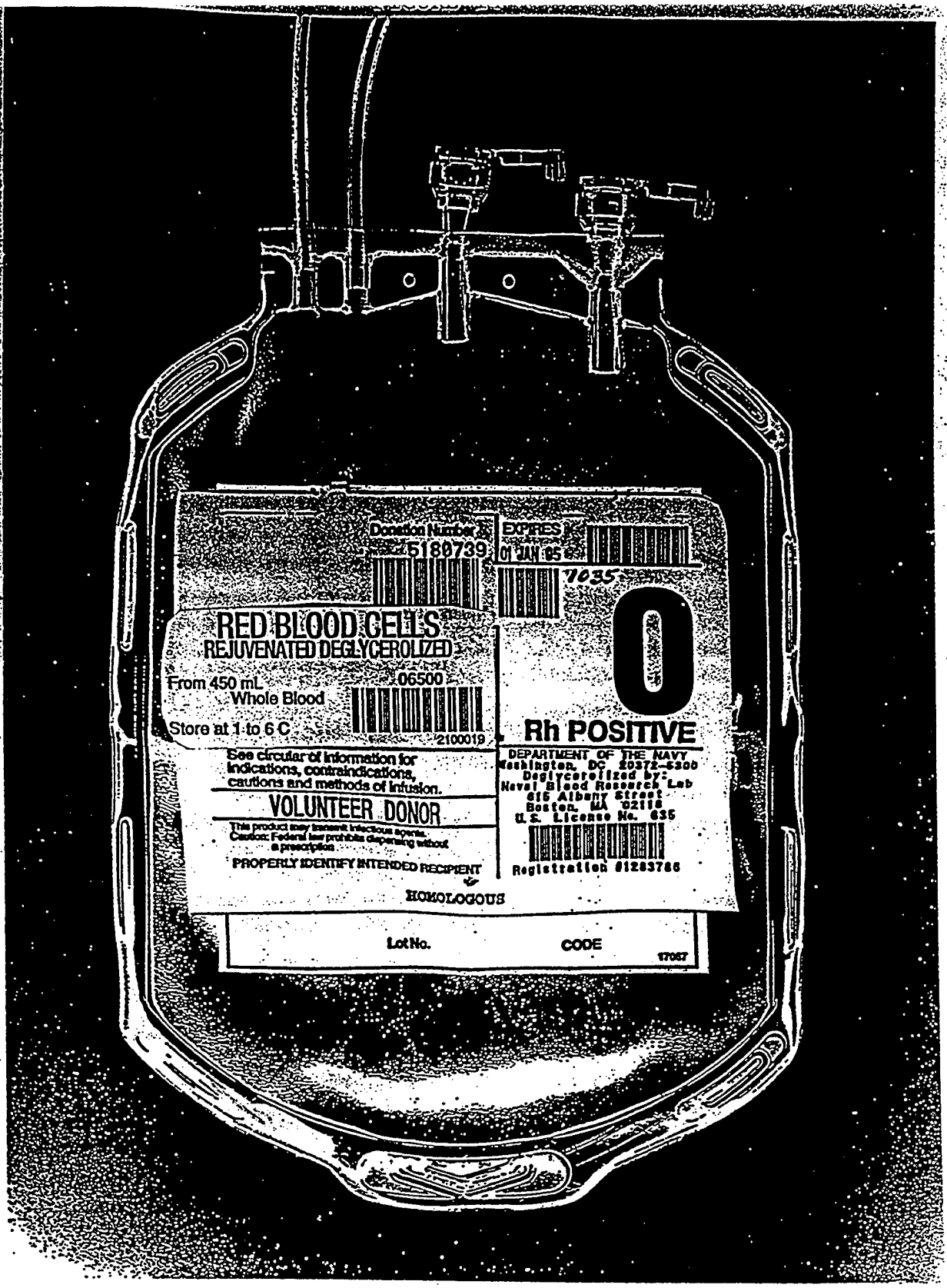

150 ml
Dilution
30
12% Sodium Chloride
Processing Solution
60
← 1. 50 ml
90
120
2000 ml
Dilution
← 2. 100 ml
1800
← 3. 150 ml
0.2% Dextrose and
0.9% Sodium Chloride
Processing Solution
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
Wash
600
← 4. 1250 ml
Total: 1500 ml
400
200

FIGURE 13


Donation Number
5180739
EXPIRES
01 JAN 05
7035
RED BLOOD CELLS
REJUVENATED DEGLYCEROLIZED
From 450 mL
Whole Blood
06500
Store at 1 to 6 C
2100019
O
Rh POSITIVE
See circular of information for indications, contraindications, cautions and methods of infusion.
VOLUNTEER DONOR
This product may transmit infectious agents.
Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription
PROPERLY IDENTIFY INTENDED RECIPIENT
HOMOLOGOUS
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Washington, DC 20372-5300
Deglycerolized by:
Naval Blood Research Lab
615 Albany Street
Boston, MA 02118
U.S. License No. 635
Registration #1283786
Lot No.
CODE
17067

Revised 4/97

Red Blood Cell Deglycerolization Worksheet

Naval Blood Research Laboratory
Boston University School of Medicine
615 Albany St., Boston, MA 02118

UNIT # _____ DATE _____

SISTER UNIT # _____

WASHED FOR _____ AUTOLOGOUS TRANSFUSION YES ___ NO ___

STUDY _____

AGE PRE FREEZE _____ REJUVENATION YES ___ NO ___

THAW METHOD:
42 C WATER BATH _____ MIN. 40 C THERMOGENESIS _____ MIN.
MEASURED TEMP. _____ C (INFRARED SCANNER OR NBS THERMOMETER)

WASH TIME: IN WATER BATH/THERMOGENESIS _____
WASHED UNIT IN 4 C REFRIG. _____
TOTAL TIME _____
WITHIN 2 HOURS? YES ____ NO ____

WASH INSTRUMENT: HAEMONETICS 115 ____ IBM ____ SERIAL# _____
BOWL SEAL: INT ____ EXT ____

	MFG	LOT	EXP. DATE
WASH HARNESS	_____	_____	_____
12% NACL	_____	_____	_____
0.9% NACL/0.2% GLUCOSE	_____	_____	_____
DRY QUAD PACK	_____	_____	_____

Q.C.

GROSS BLOOD AND BAG WEIGHT
WITHIN 30 g OF WT ON FRZ SHEET ____ ACCEPT. ____ NOT ACCEPT.____
(RANGE: 320-610 g)

SPILLAGE YES ____ NO ____ ACCEPT. ____ NOT ACCEPT.____

HEMOLYSIS YES ____ NO ____ ACCEPT. ____ NOT ACCEPT.____

BREAKAGE YES ____ NO ____ WHERE _____

BACTERIAL CULTURE: AEROBIC _____ AEROBIC ____ NG=NO GROWTH
DATE CULTURE READ: _____

DEGLYCEROLIZED BY: _____

RESULTS ACCEPTED BY: _____ DATE: _____

QUALITY CONTROL

I. INTRODUCTION

All units are to be inspected for breakage and for wet ports, and the effluent (waste solution) observed throughout the wash cycle. We recommend that 1-2 units of red cells be used for quality control testing each month. Units used for quality control testing should not be used in vivo, even when results are satisfactory. When personnel are being trained to freeze, thaw and wash red cells, the units should be quality-controlled. Recommended quality control procedures are outlined below.

II. MATERIALS

CONSUMABLES:

1. Sampling site coupler (Fenwal 4C2405)
2. Alcohol swab, 70% (B-D 6894) (3);
3. Blood agar plates (2)
4. BBL Septi-Check system (Fisher RD43231)
5. Syringe, 30 ml (B-D 5662) with 16 gauge needle (B-D 5198)
6. Syringe, 20 ml (B-D 5661) with 16 g needle (B-D 5198)
7. Plastic test tube (Falcon 2059)
8. Plastic test tubes (Falcon 2063) (2)
9. Universal fit pipet tip (Costar 4865 (yellow))
10. Universal fit pipet tip (Costar 4867 (blue))
11. Methanol (Fisher A-452)
12. IL 943 flame photometer standard, calibrator, cesium diluent, and sample cups
13. Cyanmethemoglobin reagent (Boehringer-Mannheim 116A0000) and cyanmethemoglobin standard (Fisher 2370-19)
14. Osmometer standard (290 mOsm/kg)
15. 4 X 4 gauze or Kimwipes.

16. Chemistrip 4 The OB (urine) (Boehringer-Manheim 417144)

17. Transfer pipet for ABBE refractometer

18. Glass culture tube, 13X100 mm (Kimax 45048)

III. VISUAL OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION (ALL UNITS).

A. BREAKAGE. Discard any unit that shows evidence of breaks or unintended openings at any point during processing.

1. Check each thawed unit for container breaks by gently compressing the unit against a white disposable towel, wiping the entire unit surface after compression, and examining the towel for blood stains.

2. Visually inspect the wash harness, wash chamber, waste bag and interconnecting tubing for evidence of breaks or leaks before, during, and after the deglycerolization process.

B. WET PORTS. Before opening the port seal to connect the thawed unit to wash harness, visually inspect the port areas for any evidence of residual water droplets. Carefully and thoroughly wipe these areas dry with a clean cloth as necessary.

C. OBSERVATION OF EFFLUENT. Check the appearance of the waste solution through the wash cycle for signs of excessive hemolysis or of red cell spillage.

1. Hemolysis. At the beginning of the wash cycle the supernatant manifests a pale pink tinge which fades until it disappears after about 1200 ml of wash solution is used. If signs of excessive hemolysis persist, the unit must be studied to determine whether the unit is safe for transfusion (see below). Hemolysis results from a freeze-thaw lesion or from mishandling during red cell washing, and the following should be checked:

a. Check freezer temperature charts during the storage period.

b. Check to see if the units that exhibit

hemolysis were frozen at the same time or by the same person. Isolate any suspect units and evaluate and discard as necessary.

c. Confirm technician understanding of pre-glycerolization handling, the three glycerolization steps and of the need for proper manual mixing of the glycerol with the red cells during the final addition, i.e., use of the table provided to determine the volume of glycerol to red cell weight.

d. Confirm technician understanding of temperature requirements of the glycerol and red cells.

e. Check accuracy of balance used for glycerolization.

f. Check the gross weight and hematocrit of the thawed unit using the microhematocrit method. Units which exhibit gross weights greater than 500 grams and hematocrit values of less than 45 V% may wash poorly. Check the centrifugation procedure used to concentrate the glycerolized red cells to ensure that the unit is centrifuged at 1248 X g for 10 minutes. The brake on the centrifuge must be set at zero during centrifugation of the glycerolized red blood cells. All the visible supernatant solution is removed to achieve a hematocrit value of 60 + 5 V%.

g. Confirm technician understanding of the predilution requirements prior to deglycerolization.

h. In units with poor freeze-thaw and freeze-thaw-wash recovery values, studies should be done to determine whether or not the poor in vitro results were due to the quality of the red blood cells that were frozen. Sickle trait red blood cells (SA), hereditary spherocytosis (HS), paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) red blood cells, and red blood cells with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency do not tolerate the freeze-thaw and freeze-

thaw-wash recovery procedures. Red blood cells with poor freeze-thaw and freeze-thaw-wash recovery values with no apparent reason should be tested for these red blood cell abnormalities.

2. Spillage. When washing is performed using continuous-flow centrifugation, intact red cells can be observed in the effluent waste line. Spillage of intact red cells looks similar to hemolysis except that when intact red cells are present, the effluent appears cloudy red whereas when hemolysis is present, the effluent is transparent with a pink tinge. To detect whether hemolysis or loss of intact red cells is present, the effluent must be inspected against a white background. Spillage of red cells into the waste not only represents a loss of red cells from the unit but may also mask the presence of supernatant hemoglobin in the waste. The principal cause of spillage is the presence of too many red cells in the unit at the time of glycerolization. The weight of the red cells must be controlled during the collection of the blood to ensure that no more than 450 ml of blood is collected. Red cell spillage can also occur if the proper wash solutions are not used and if the spindle speed of the Haemonetics 115 is too slow. The following action is recommended if red cell spillage occurs:

a. Isolated unit spillage. Gradually lower the brackets supporting the sodium chloride-glucose solution and red cells until spillage ceases; these units are acceptable for transfusion as long as they meet all other criteria. Units in which spillage persists should be studied further to determine whether they are suitable for transfusion.

b. Recurrent and uncontrollable spillage.

(1) Check scale used to weigh units prior to glycerolization;

(2) Confirm technician understanding of glycerolization process;

(3) Check spindle speed of 5800 rpm of the cell washing bowl using a hand-

held tachometer;

(4) Check labels and composition of wash solution.

V. STERILITY (TRAINING UNITS AND MONTHLY QUALITY CONTROL UNITS)

After the unit has been deglycerolized, a sample of the red cells is obtained by inserting a sampling site coupler (Fenwal 4C2405) into one of the entry ports of the 600 ml dry quad pack containing the red cells. Aseptically remove a 20.5 ml sample with a 30 ml syringe and 16 gauge needle for testing as follows:

1. Place a drop of red cells on each of two plates in the 4 quadrants of a blood agar plate (aerobic) and tilt the plate to allow each drop to streak each quadrant (0.5 ml sample is required).

2. The remainder of the sample will be put into the BBL Septi-Check system (Fisher #RD43231). This system consists of 2 vials, one containing 70 ml of thioglycollate broth (aerobic) and the other containing 70 ml of tryptic soy broth (anaerobic). Aseptically place 10 ml of blood into each of the vials according to the instructions provided with the culture system.

3. Incubate the blood agar plates and broth tubes at 37 C and examine for growth for 14 days.

V. DETERMINATION OF RESIDUAL GLYCEROL (OSMOLALITY), SUPERNATANT HEMOGLOBIN, AND EXTRACELLULAR POTASSIUM LEVELS (TRAINING UNITS AND MONTHLY QUALITY CONTROL UNITS).

SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS: Aseptically insert an 16-gauge needle of a 20 ml syringe through the sampling site coupler (previously used for obtaining a sample for sterility testing) and withdraw a 15 ml sample of the deglycerolized red cells from the 600 ml transfer pack. Remove the 16-gauge needle from the syringe and discard. (Follow local guidelines for needle removal and disposal procedures. Transfer a 12 ml sample of deglycerolized red cells into a plastic test tube (Falcon 2059). Transfer the remaining 3 ml sample into a plastic test tube (Falcon 2063).

NOTE: Do not transfer the blood from the syringe

through the needle into the test tube. This may cause hemolysis.

Centrifuge the sample at 2200 X g for 10 minutes in a 22 C refrigerated centrifuge. Transfer the supernatant into another plastic test tube (Falcon 2063) using a transfer pipet. The supernatant is used to determine residual glycerol (osmolality or refractive index/refraction), supernatant hemoglobin, and extracellular potassium levels.

RESIDUAL GLYCEROL

Osmolality

1. Calibrate the osmometer (Fiske Model 2400) using the manufacturer's procedure manual.

2. Using a Gilson adjustable volume pipettor and pipet tip, transfer 20 microliters of supernatant solution into an osmometer cuvette and determine the osmolality of the sample. Osmolality should not exceed 400 mOsm/kg H2O to insure a residual glycerol level of less than 1 g% (Figure 15).

Refractive Index/Refraction

ABBE Refractometer:

1. Turn on the ABBE refractometer (American Optics Corp. Model 10480) and the constant temperature water bath (Haake Model A80) and allow to equilibrate to 20 C.

2. Calibrate the equipment with a known liquid material (e.g., absolute methanol).

3. Using a disposable transfer pipet, transfer 2 drops of supernatant solution into the refractive prism surface.

4. Close the refractive prism and determine the refractive index of the sample according to the manufacturer's specifications. The refractive index should not exceed 1.3355 to insure a residual glycerol level of less than 1 g% (Figure 16).

Hand Held Refractometer:

1. For field use, a Cambridge Instruments hand-held refractometer (TS meter, Model 10400A) may be used

to estimate the residual level of glycerol. The refractometer contains a liquid prism which is self-temperature correcting. The meter has three scales; urine specific gravity, serum or plasma protein, and refraction. The refraction scale should be used; refraction is a mathematically derived value from the refractive index.

2. Using a disposable transfer pipet, transfer a sample of supernatant solution into the measuring prism, as described in the manufacturer's instruction manual.

3. Hold the instrument up to a light source (e.g., fluorescent light, window). Focus the eyepiece and determine the refraction value of the sample according to the manufacturer's instructions. The refraction value should be less than 30 to insure that the glycerol level is less than 1 g% (Figure 17).

EXTRACELLULAR (SUPERNATANT) POTASSIUM

1. Calibrate the IL 943 flame photometer using the flame standard 140 mEq/L Na+/5 mEq/L K+, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

2. Using a Gilson adjustable volume pipettor, add 300 microliters of supernatant into the sample cup of the flame photometer and measure the extracellular potassium level. The extracellular potassium level should not exceed 1.5 mEq/L on the day of washing.

SUPERNATANT HEMOGLOBIN

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD

1. Set the Spectronic spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 540 nm.

2. Prepare a standard curve using a total hemoglobin standard kit (Sigma 525-A) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Included in the kit are: Drabkin's reagent, 30% BRIJ-35 solution, and a lyophilized hemoglobin standard (18 g%).

A. Reconstitute the Drabkin's reagent (one vial) with 1000 ml of distilled water. Add 0.5 ml of the 30% BRIJ-35 solution. The Drabkin's solution may be stored at room temperature

(18-26 C) in an amber bottle for up to 6 months.

B. Reconstitute the lyophilized hemoglobin standard with 50 ml of Drabkin's solution to prepare an 18 g% solution.

C. Pipet the following solutions to prepare the standard curve:

TUBE#	HEMOGLOBIN SOLUTION (ml)	DRABKIN'S SOLUTION (ml)	HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION (g%)
1	0.0	6.0	0.0
2	2.0	4.0	6.0
3	4.0	2.0	12.0
4	6.0	0.0	18.0

NOTE: These diluted standards are stable for as long as 6 months when stored tightly capped, in the dark at 4 C.

D. Place tube 1 into the spectrophotometer and zero the absorbance value. Read and record the absorbance values for tubes 2 through 4.

E. Plot a calibration curve (absorbance values vs hemoglobin concentration). The curve should be linear and pass through the origin.

F. Using the standard curve, calculate the extinction coefficient, K, as follows:

Hemoglobin Concentration (g%) = (K) (Absorbance)

G. Calculate the average K for using the three hemoglobin standard solutions (6.0, 12.0, 18.0 g%).

H. Total hemoglobin measurements are performed using 0.02 ml of whole blood diluted with 5.98 ml of Drabkin's reagent (1:251 dilution).

I. Measure the supernatant hemoglobin concentration using a 0.3 ml sample in 4.7 ml of Drabkin's reagent. The overall increase observed is 18-fold for the supernatant hemoglobin samples. The following formula is used to construct the supernatant hemoglobin standard curve:

$$\text{Supernatant Hemoglobin Concentration} = \frac{(K)(\text{Absorbance})(1000\ \text{mg/gram})}{18}$$

3. Using a Gilson adjustable pipettor, pipet a 0.3 ml sample of supernatant and dilute the sample with 4.7 ml of Drabkin's reagent into a 13X100 mm Kimax glass culture tube. Mix and equilibrate for at least 5 minutes for the reaction to occur. Measure the absorbance value for the sample using the Drabkin's reagent solution as the blank.

4. Refer to the supernatant hemoglobin standard curve and determine the hemoglobin concentration of the sample (mg%). The supernatant hemoglobin concentration of the day of washing should be less than 200 mg%.

CHEMISTRIP METHOD (Boehringer Mannheim Corp. Chemistrip 4 The OB urine test strip, Cat. No. 417144)

NOTE: The Chemistrip Method is recommended for **all** units of red cells washed. However, if a spectrophotometer is available, the Chemistrip Method should not be used in lieu of the spectrophotometric method for measurement of supernatant hemoglobin for quality control testing each month.

1. Prepare the supernatant sample (see Page 46).

2. Briefly (no longer than 1 second) dip the test strip into the supernatant sample. Ensure that the chemically impregnated patches on the test strip are totally immersed in the sample.

3. Draw the edge of the strip along the rim of the test tube to remove excess sample.

4. Turn the test strip on its side and tap once on a piece of absorbent paper to remove any remaining sample and to prevent the possible mixing of chemicals.

5. Wait 60 seconds, then visually compare the protein color patches on the test strip to the color scale printed on the vial label. The **protein** visual color scale bears five color patches, ranging from light yellow to dark green:

   The **first** patch, designated as negative, indicates a supernatant hemoglobin value of approximately 16 mg%, measured using the spectrophotometric method.
   The **second** patch, designated as trace, indicates a supernatant hemoglobin value of approximately 45 mg%, measured using the spectrophotometric method.
   The **third** patch, designated as +30, indicates a supernatant hemoglobin value of approximately 96 mg%, measured using the spectrophotometric method.
   The **fourth** patch, designated as ++100, indicates a supernatant hemoglobin value of approximately 221 mg%, measured using the spectrophotometric method.
   The **fifth** patch, designated as +++500 mg/dl, indicates a supernatant hemoglobin value of approximately 428 mg%, measured using the spectrophotometric method.

6. Note the test result on the recovery sheet. No further calculations are necessary.

VI. ESTIMATION OF FREEZE-THAW-WASH RECOVERY (%) (TRAINING UNITS AND MONTHLY QUALITY CONTROL UNITS).

Total volume of waste solution. Measure the total volume of waste solution using a graduated cylinder. Usually, the total volume of waste solution is 1,500 ml/unit.

Hemoglobin concentration. Obtain a 5 ml sample from the waste bag and, using the same method described for the measurement of supernatant hemoglobin (mg%), determine the hemoglobin concentration. The hemoglobin concentration in the waste (mg%) multiplied by the total volume of waste (ml), divided by 100,000, will equal the total grams of hemoglobin lost. Since one unit of red cells contains 60-65 g of hemoglobin, the loss of 9 g of hemoglobin or less in the waste will ensure a total hemoglobin recovery of 85% or better.

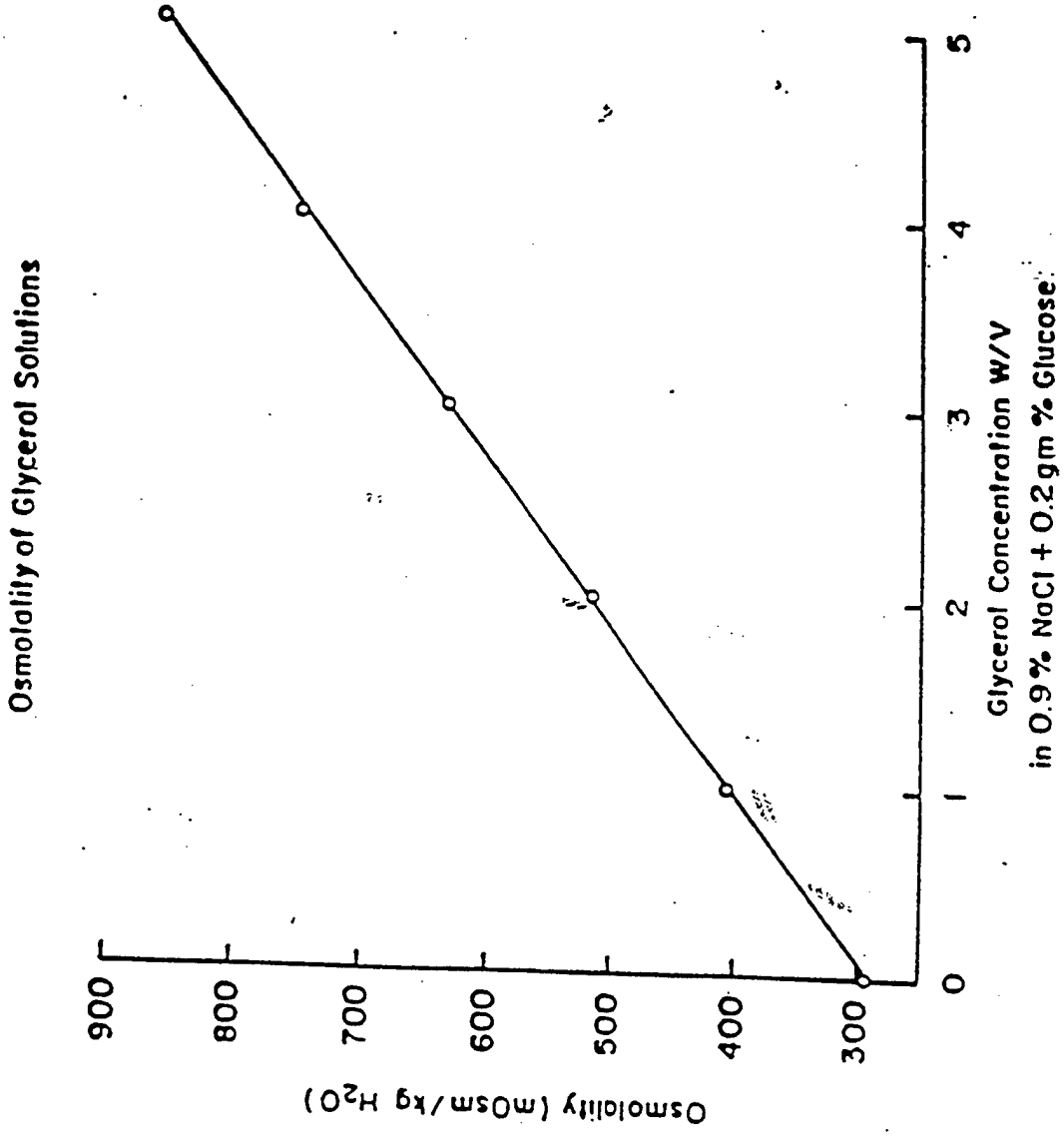
VII. VERIFICATION OF FLOW RATE OF 12% NACL AND 0.9% NACL-0.2% GLUCOSE WASH SOLUTIONS AND DILUTED RED CELLS (EVERY 6 MONTHS)

The flow rates of the 12% NaCl and 0.9% NaCl-0.2% glucose wash solutions and of the diluted red blood cells should be checked every 6 months. The recommended flow rates are as follows:

12% NaCl	100 ml/minute
0.9% NaCl-0.2% glucose (pre-dilution)	100 ml/minute
0.9% NaCl-0.2% glucose (post-dilution)	120 ml/minute
Diluted RBC	75 ml/minute

Hang the wash solutions and a bag of saline (in lieu of diluted red cells) on the appropriate hooks. Using a stopwatch, time the delivery of the solutions into an empty plastic bag. Adjust the hooks to achieve the proper flow rates as outlined above, if necessary. Make the appropriate corrections in your Standard Operating Procedure Manual.

FIGURE 15


Osmolality of Glycerol Solutions
Osmolality (mOsm/kg H_2O)
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
0
1
2
3
4
5
Glycerol Concentration W/V
in 0.9% NaCl + 0.2 gm % Glucose

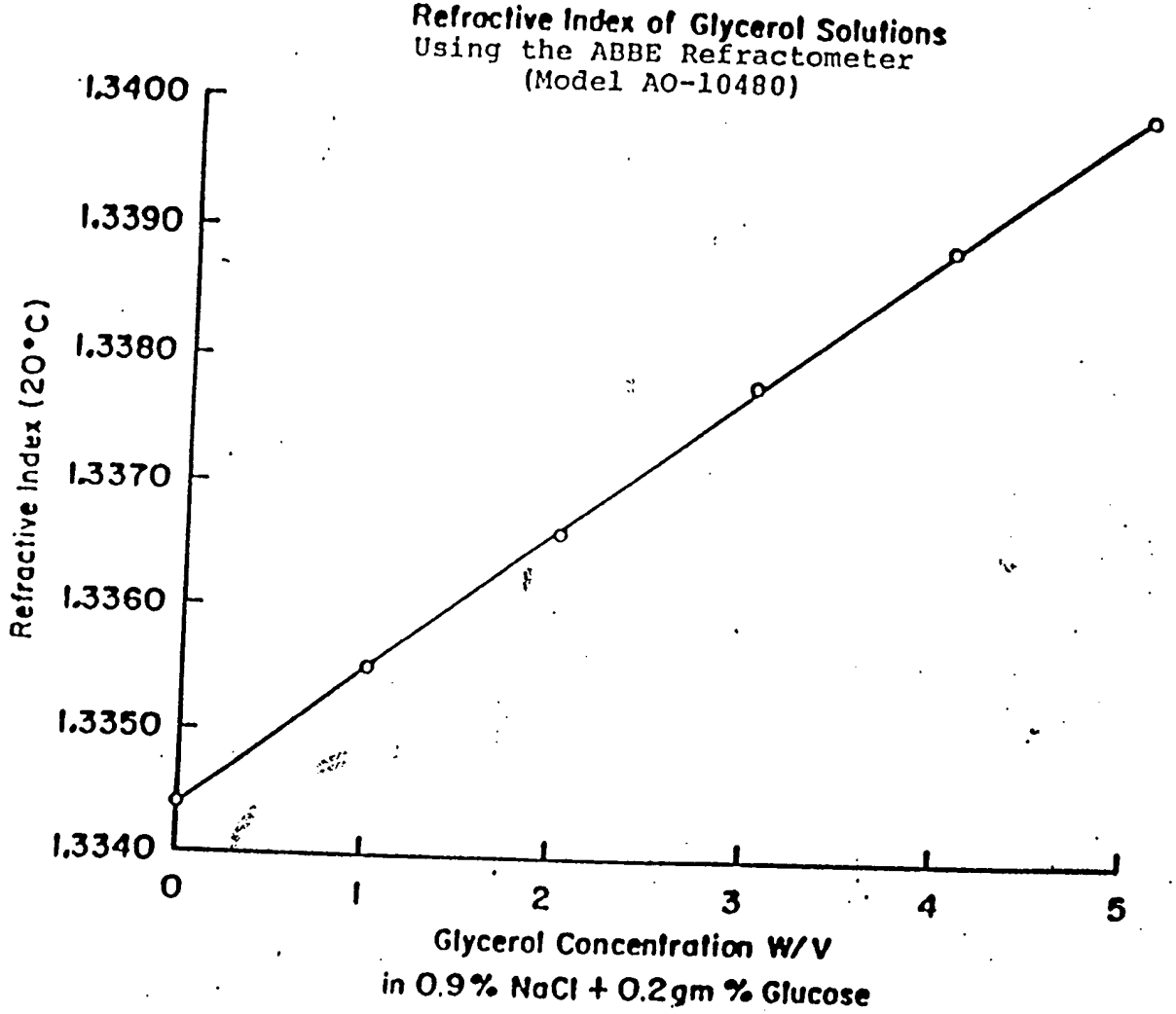
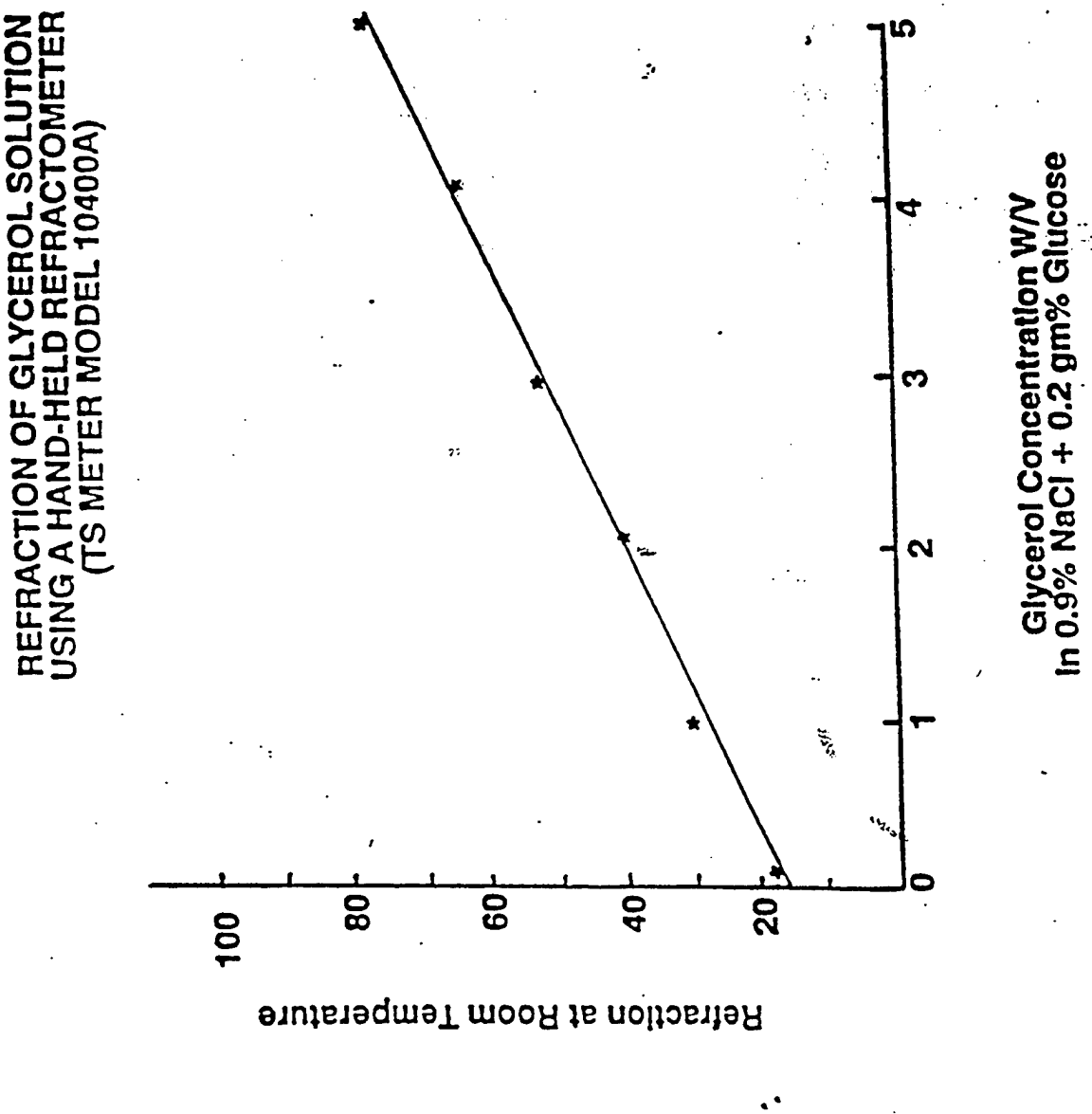

Refractive Index of Glycerol Solutions
Using the ABBE Refractometer
(Model AO-10480)
Refractive Index (20°C)
1.3400
1.3390
1.3380
1.3370
1.3360
1.3350
1.3340
0
1
2
3
4
5
Glycerol Concentration W/V
in 0.9% NaCl + 0.2gm % Glucose

FIGURE 16

FIGURE 17


REFRACTION OF GLYCEROL SOLUTION
USING A HAND-HELD REFRACTOMETER
(TS METER MODEL 10400A)
Refraction at Room Temperature
100
80
60
40
20
0
1
2
3
4
5
Glycerol Concentration W/V
In 0.9% NaCl + 0.2 gm% Glucose

RED BLOOD CELL RECOVERY WORKSHEET

REVISED 4/97

UNIT # _____ DATE _____

1. MEASURED VALUES (INPUT: RECOVERY COMPUTER PROGRAM)

				QC:EXPECTED RANGE	TECH
THAWED UNIT:	1. Wt of bag and blood	_____	g	FRZ SHEET VALUE−30G	_____
	2. Wt of bag	_____	g		_____
	3. Hematocrit	_____	v%	52−63	_____
	4. Sup Hb DILUTION=1	_____	mg/dl	<4000	_____
	5. Hb	_____	g/dl		_____
	6. pH (or 0 for NO VALUE)	_____	(@22 c)		_____
	7. Extra K+ (or 0)	_____	mEq/l	8-15	_____
WASTE:	8. Total Volume	_____	ml		_____
	9. Sup Hb Spun ____ ,unspun	_____	mg/dl		_____
WASHED UNIT:	10. Wt of bag and blood	_____	g		_____
	11. Wt of bag	_____	g		_____
	12. Hematocrit	_____	v%		_____
	13. Sup Hb (spectro)	_____	mg/dl	<200	_____
	14. Hb	_____	g/dl		_____
	15. pH (or 0 FOR NO VALUE)	_____	(@22 c)		_____
	16. Osmo (or 0)	_____	(mOs/kg H2O)	300−400	_____
	17. Extra K+ (or 0)	_____	mEq/l	0.1−3	_____
	18. sup hb (chemstrip)	_____	mg/dl	Patch 1-3	_____

CALCULATED VALUES: print out from computer (FORMULAS BLOW)

THAWED UNIT:

_____	g − Weight of blood	= gross wt − bag wt
_____	g/ml − Density	= 1.1 + [(hct − 20)/1000]
_____	ml − Volume of blood	= wt/density
_____	ml − Sup Vol	= vol of blood x (1−hct)
_____	mg/dl − Sup Hb	
_____	mg − Tot Sup Hb/unit	= sup hb (mg/dl) x sup vol / 100
_____	g − Tot Hb/unit	= hb (g/dl) x vol of blood / 100
_____	g − Tot cell Hb/unit	= tot hb (g) − tot sup hb (g)
_____	% − Percent recovery	= tot cell hb / tot hb

WASTE

_____	g − Total Hb	= (volume / 100) x sup hb (mg/dl)

WASHED UNIT:

_____	g − Weight of blood	= gross wt − bag wt
_____	g/ml − Density	= 1.0 + [(hct−5) /1000]
_____	ml − Volume of blood	= wt/density
_____	ml − Sup Vol	= vol of blood x (1−hct)
_____	mg − Tot Sup Hb/unit	= sup hb (mg/dl) x sup vol / 100
_____	g − Tot Hb/unit	= hb (g/dl) x vol of blood / 100
_____	g − Tot cell Hb/unit	= tot hb (g) − tot sup hb (g)

_____ % Recovery (Using Waste) = Tot cell hb / tot hb + waste hb

_____ % Recovery (Using Pre−Post) = Tot cell hb / tot hb thawed unit

CALCULATED BY: _____ COMMENTS: _____

RESULTS ACCEPTED BY: _____ _____

RED CELL INDICES AND ELECTROLYTE WORKSHEET REVISED : 4/97

UNIT # OR NAME _____ DATE _____

FILL IN NUMBER OF DAYS STORED:

LIQUID (4 C) STORED RBC _____ DAYS OR DEGLYCEROLIZED RBC _____ DAYS

---

* MEASURED VALUES

RED CELL INDICES		TECH	COULTER	TECH
* SPUN HCT:	_____ %	_____	_____	_____
* MANUAL HB:	_____ g/dl	_____	_____	_____
* RBC COUNT:	_____		_____	_____
CALCULATED VALUES:				
MCV	_____ fl		_____	_____
MCH	_____ pg		_____	_____
MCHC	_____ g/dl RBC		_____	_____

ELECTROLYTES: NA+ K+

ASSAYS: * SUP _____ _____ mEq/L

*CELLS _____ _____ mEq/L

CALCULATED VALUES:

INTRACELLULAR _____ _____ mEq/10^12 RBC

FORMULA:

K+ INTRACELLULAR (mEq/L) = (K+ CELLS – K+ SUP X 0.03) / 0.97
K+ mEq/10^12 RBC = K+ INTRACELLULAR X MCV/1000

---

* SUPT HB: MEASURED _____ mg/dl x DILUTION _____ = _____ mg/dl

OSMOLALITY _____ mOsm/kg H2O * pH _____

EQUIPMENT USED:	SERIAL #		SERIAL #
1. SCALE	_____	5. pH METER	_____
2. HCT CENTRIFUGE	_____	6. FLAME PHOTOMETER	_____
3. HEMOGLOBINOMETER	_____	7. OSMOMETER	_____
4. COULTER COUNTER	_____	8. SPECTROPHOTOMETER	_____

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

FROZEN RED BLOOD CELLS

Twelve units of frozen red blood cells should be placed into a polystyrene foam shipping container. Approximately 1 inch of crushed dry ice is placed on the bottom of the container. The frozen units are then added to the container as shown in Figure 18. Place an elastic rubber band around one of the top layer units for the attachment of a temperature monitoring device.

One temperature monitoring device should be used to monitor the temperature of the blood products inside the container during shipment.

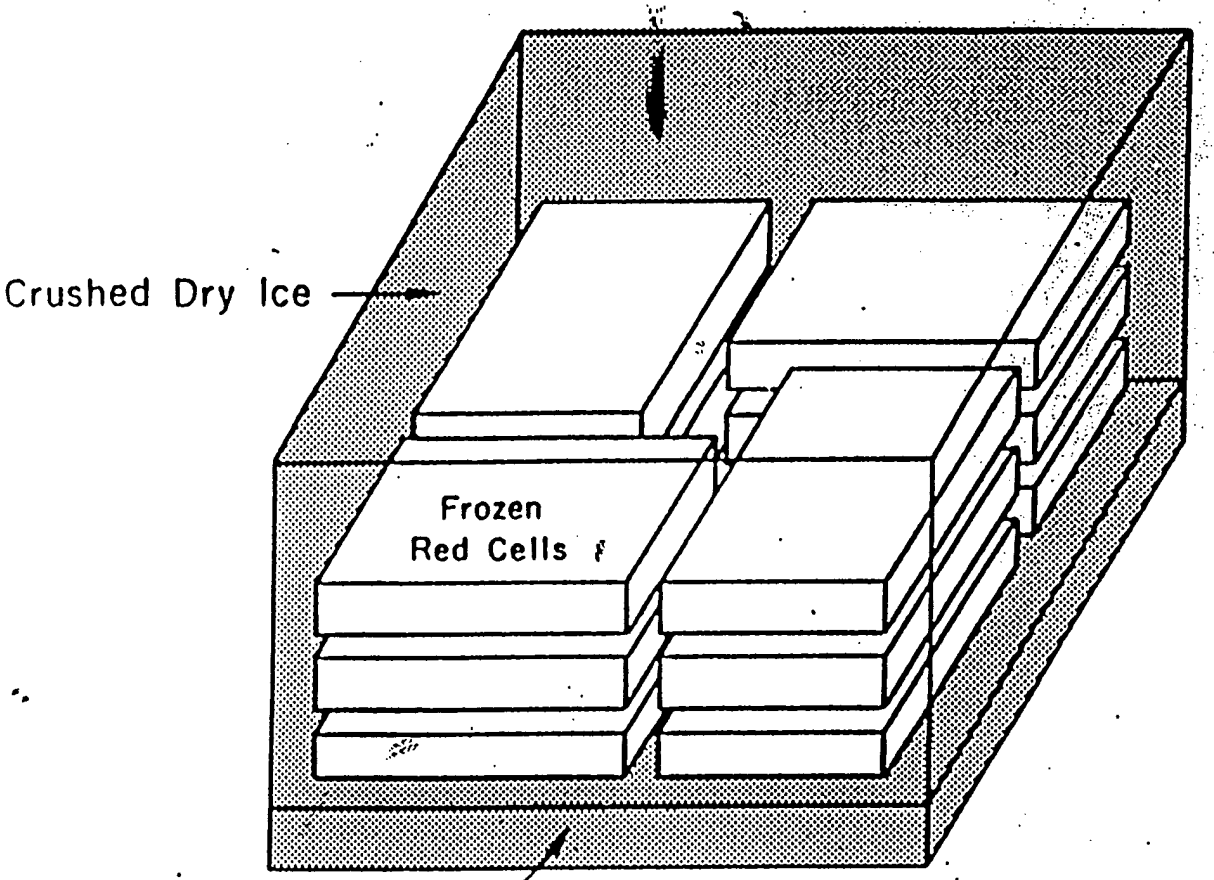
Immediately place the temperature monitoring device under the elastic rubber band which is around one of the top-layer units. This will insure that the temperature monitoring device remains at the top of the product load as the dry ice melts during shipment. Immediately add more dry ice on top of the units so that a total of 40 lbs. has been added to each shipping container.

The shipping container should have a gross weight of at least 55 lbs. prior to shipment to insure that the proper amount of dry ice has been added to the container.

PREVIOUSLY FROZEN RED BLOOD CELLS

Follow the established procedures for shipment of liquid blood products.

STANDARD POLYSTYRENE FOAM CONTAINER



Box Contains:

12 units of frozen red cells

40 lbs of dry ice

FIGURE 18

EQUIPMENT LIST

MINOR EQUIPMENT (LESS THAN $1,000)

ITEM	PROCEDURE
12-place adaptor for centrifuge (2)	QC
Cylinder, graduated, 4000 ml	Wash
Forceps, Kelly (hemostats)	Coll/Glyc/Wash
Scissors	Coll/Glyc/Wash
Lead weights, 1-2 lbs, no sharp edges (to hold down unit in water bath)	Glyc/Wash
Waterproof felt-tip pens (Sharpie)	Glyc/Wash
Tape dispenser, 1 in.	Coll/Glyc
Integral tube sealer (Sebra 1100)	Coll/Glyc/Wash
Plasma extractor (Fenwal 4R4414)	Coll/Glyc/Wash
Utility water bath (Blue-M MW-1140A)* (Fisher 15-453C)	Glyc/Wash
Pump, circulating (Thomas Scientific 7887-F10), chain clamp (Fisher 05-745), clamp holder (Fisher 05-754) and Stand (Fisher 14-668)	Glyc/Wash
Impulse sealer (Stericon 210X)	Glyc
Thermometer, -100 C - +50 C	Glyc
Thermometer, O C - +100 C	Glyc/Wash
Shaker magnets (Haemonetics 9437)(20 needed)	Glyc
Rubber balance discs (Sorval 00335)	Coll/Glyc/Wash
Tubing stripper/hand sealer (Fenwal 4R4417)	Coll/Glyc/Wash
Eberbach Shaker (Eberbach 2900) or Eberbach 6010 modified with Eberbach 2910	Glyc
Balance, top loading (Mettler PE-6000)	Coll/Glyc/Wash
Adjustable volume pipettors, Gilson (200 microliter and 1000 microliter)	QC

Hand digital tachometer (Shimpo DT-207)	QC
Hand held refractometer (TS Meter Model 10400A)	QC
Infrared scanner (Exergen D-501F)	Glyc/Thaw

*Forma water baths or similar baths with coils not submerged in water are not recommended.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT

ITEM	**PROCEDURE**
22 C refrigerated centrifuge (Dupont RC-3B or Beckman J6B), 4 head rotor	Coll/Glyc/Wash
-80 C mechanical freezer (chest-type, min. 1 HP compressor (Harris or So-Low)	Freeze/Storage
Blood processor (Haemonetics 115)	Wash
4 C blood bank refrigerator	Storage
Flame photometer (IL 943)	QC
Osmometer (Fiske 2400)	QC
Refractometer, Abbe (AO-10480; Fisher 13-975-100)	QC
Constant temp. water bath (Haake A80; Fisher 13-875-112A)	QC
Spectrophotometer (Spectronic 21/MV, Fisher 14-385-360); Cuvettes: Fisher 14-377-280)	QC
37 C incubator (Fisher IL-990)	QC
Sterile docking device (Terumo)	Glyc/Wash
Microfuge (IEC MB)	QC
Table top centrifuge (Sorvall RT6000B)	QC

VENDORS	ITEM
Beckman Instruments 607 North Avenue Wakefield, MA 617-245-6800	Centrifuge
Cambridge Instruments Co. MISCO Products Division 3401 Virginia Road Cleveland, OH 44122 216-831-1000	Hand Held Refractometer (TS Meter)
Medsep Corporation 1630 Industrial Park Street Covina, CA 91722 800-288-8379	800 ml primary collection bag
Cytosol Labs, Inc 55 Messina Drive Braintree, MA 02184 617-848-9387	Glycerol
E. I. duPont Company Sorvall Products Division McKean Building, Concord Plaza Wilmington, DE 19898 302-774-1000	Centrifuge
Engineering & Research Associates, Inc. 500 North Tucson Blvd. Tucson, AZ 85716 602-881-6555	Sebra sealer
Exergen Corporation 51 Water Street Watertown, MA 02172 617-527-6660	Infrared microscanner
Fenwal Laboratories 1425 Lake Cooke Road Deerfield, IL 60015 708-940-5818	Glycerol, 12% sodium chloride, 0.9% sodium chloride- 0.2% glucose, 800 ml primary collection bag
Fiske Associates 2 Technology Way Norwood, MA 02062 617-320-5656	Osmometer

Haemonetics Corp. 400 Wood Road Braintree, MA 02184 617-848-7100	Blood Processor 115, cell wash sets, recovery bags
Harris Manufacturing Co., Inc. 275 Aiken Road, Route 1 Asheville, NC 28804 704-658-2711	-80 C freezer
Kapak Corp 5305 Parkdale Drive Minneapolis, MN 55416 612-541-0730	Heat sealable polyester plastic bags
Shimpo 3510 Devon Avenue Lincolnwood, IL 60659 312-679-6765	Tachometer
Sigma Diagnostics P.O. Box 14508 St. Louis, MO 63178 800-325-3010	Total Hemoglobin Standard Kit
So-Low Environmental Equip. Co. 10310 Spartan Drive Cincinnati, OH 45215 513-772-9410	-80 C Freezer
Stericon, Inc. 2315 Gardner Road Broadview, IL 60153 708-865-8790	Impulse sealer
Stone Container Corp. 1900C Industrial Boulevard P.O. Box 847 Temple, TX 76502 817-778-4837	Frozen blood box, printed
Terumo Corporation 2100 Cottontail Lane Somerset, NY 08873 908-302-4900	Sterile docking wafers, sterile docking device
Thomas Scientific 99 High Hill Road Swedesboro, NJ 08085 800-345-2103	Circulating water pump

APPENDIX A

3.4 SYSTEM OPERATION

3.5 INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL OF THE DISPOSABLE CELL WASH SET

3.5.1 Bowl Insertion

a. Inspect the chuck to be certain it is clean and free of foreign matter.

b. Check both halves of the shoe for cracks or other signs of deterioration. (Do not use cracked or damaged shoes.) Place the bowl into one half shoe. (Please refer to Figure 3-5.) The outside flange of the shoe is the top, and corresponds to the top of the bowl. Place the second half shoe around the bowl so that an equal gap exists between the shoes on both sides of the bowl.

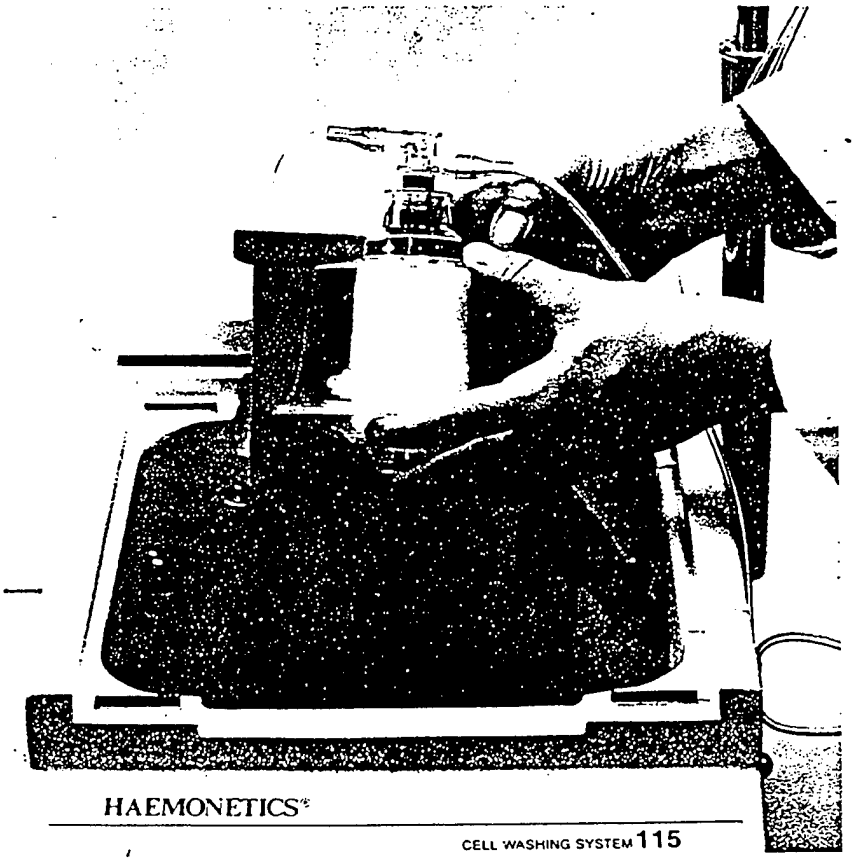


Figure 3-5. Place Bowl In Shoe

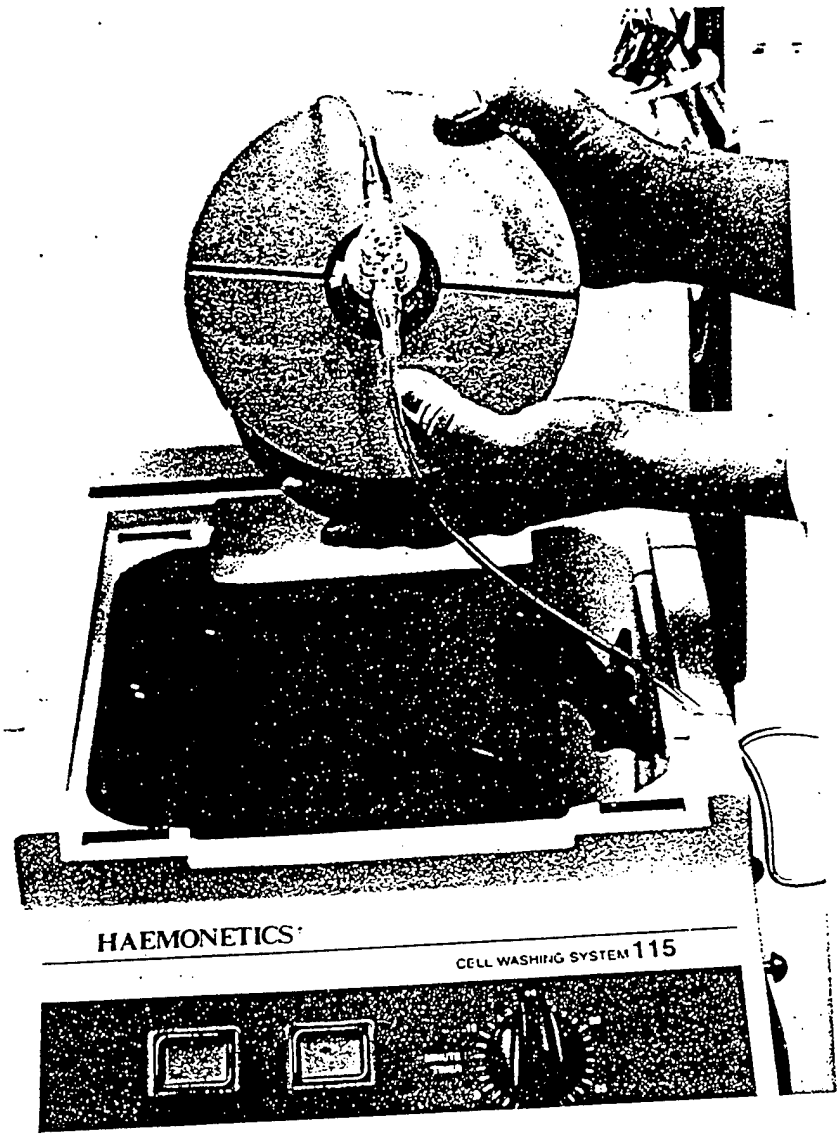


Figure 3-6. Maintain Equal Gap between Shoes

c. Insert the bowl-shoe assembly into the chuck by maintaining an even gap (Figure 3-6) between the shoes while holding the bowl in a vertical position and pressing the assembly into the chuck. (Figure 3-7.) Make sure the assembly is seated all the way in the chuck by pressing down firmly with both hands.

Figure 3-7. Press Shoe/Bowl Assembly into Chuck

d. To secure the feed tube support arms, engage the arm at your right hand first while raising the feed tube with your left hand. Note that the inlet connection, which is the higher of the two connections, must point to the rear, away from you.

e. Swing the arm at your left hand into place making sure that the flat sides of the header actually enter the mating slots in the arms.

f. Rotate the cam lock so that its handle is in the 2 o'clock position. Swing the hook so that it engages the cam lock. (Figure 3-8.)

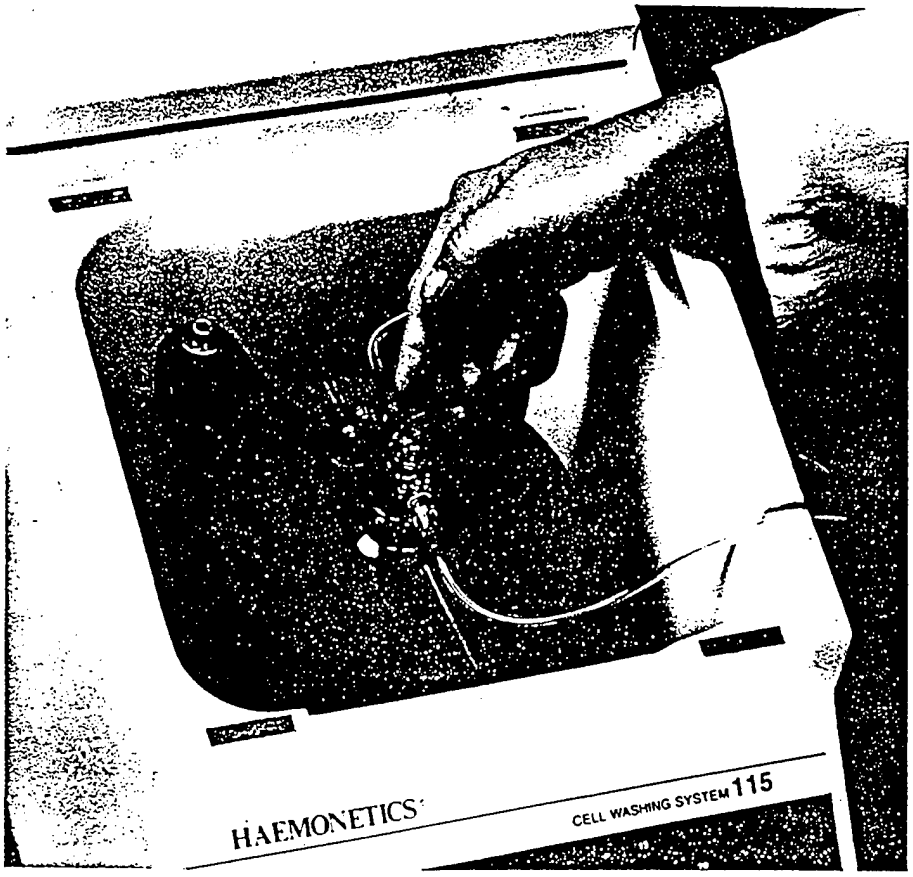


Figure 3-8. Engage Hook with Cam Lock

g. Press against the back of the hook causing the cam lock to rotate automatically to about the 4 o'clock position. (Figure 3-9.)

(If pressing on the back of the hook does not cause the cam lock to rotate automatically to the 4 o'clock position, recheck the engagement of the feed tube support arms on the header.)

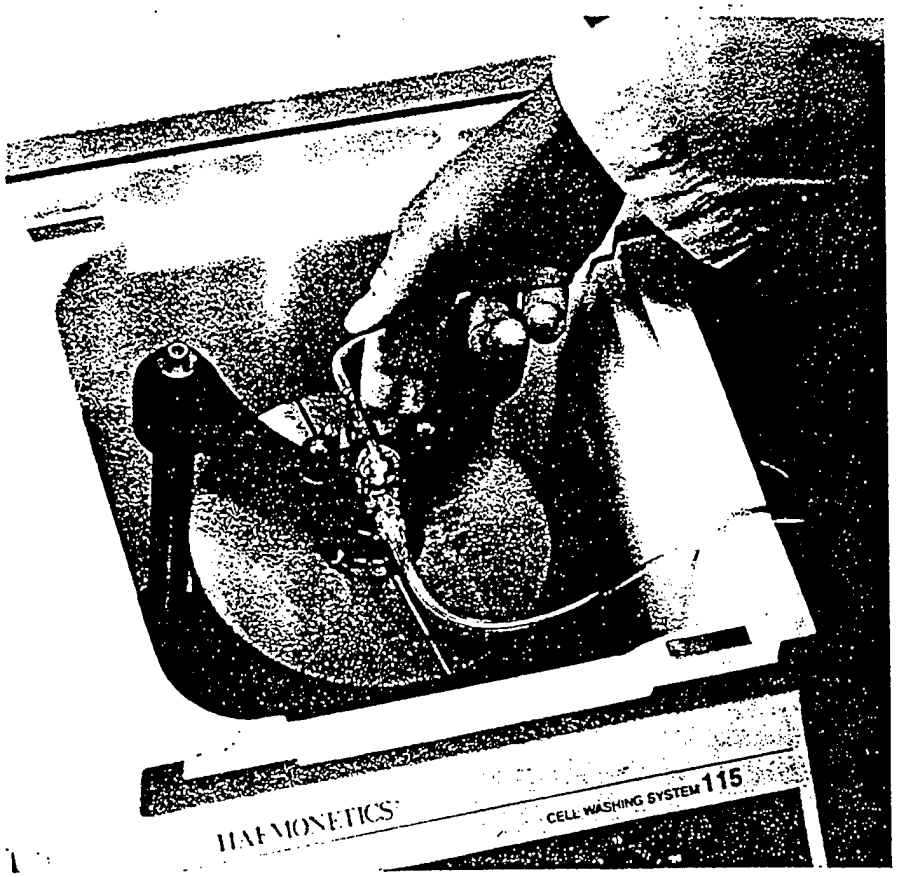


Figure 3-9. Press Against Back of Hook

h. After the cam lock automatically turns to the 4 o'clock position in response to pressure on the back of the hook, lock the hook in position by rotating the cam lock with light finger pressure clockwise to about the 6 o'clock position until it is stopped against the tang which projects above the hook. (Figure 3-10.)

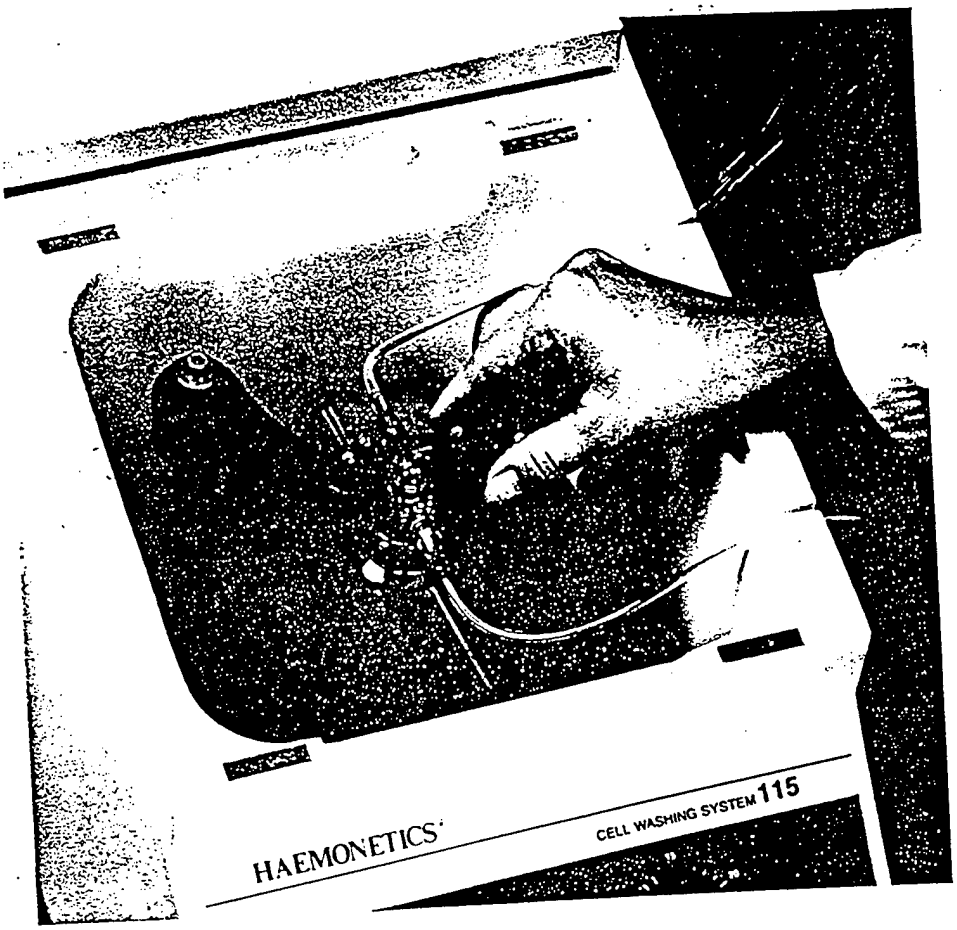


Figure 3-10. Rotate Cam Lock to 6 O'Clock Position

i. Verify that the bowl-shoe assembly has been accurately inserted by turning the chuck once or twice by hand while watching the top of the bowl to see that it is not severely eccentric. (Severe eccentricity is defined as more than 1/64th inch "runout", which is easily detected by the unaided eye.)

j. If the observation reveals a severe eccentricity, remove the bowl-shoe assembly from the chuck, using the shoe extractors if necessary. Make sure there are no foreign particles on the surfaces of the chuck or the shoes, and recheck the eccentricity by following the bowl insertion directions again.

Every bowl is factory-tested to assure freedom from excessive eccentricity and should run well in your machine, provided it is inserted correctly.

Since the disposable cell wash set designed for use with the Haemonetics 115 Cell Wash System is preconnected, the bowl, harness tubing, and waste bag are already attached as one unit when the set is removed from its carton.

After the bowl has been installed in the bowl shoes, and the bowl-shoe assembly has been installed in the chuck, the rest of the set can be installed. (Refer to Figures 3-11 and 3-12.)

CAUTION

Before proceeding with installation, close all clamps on the harness lines.

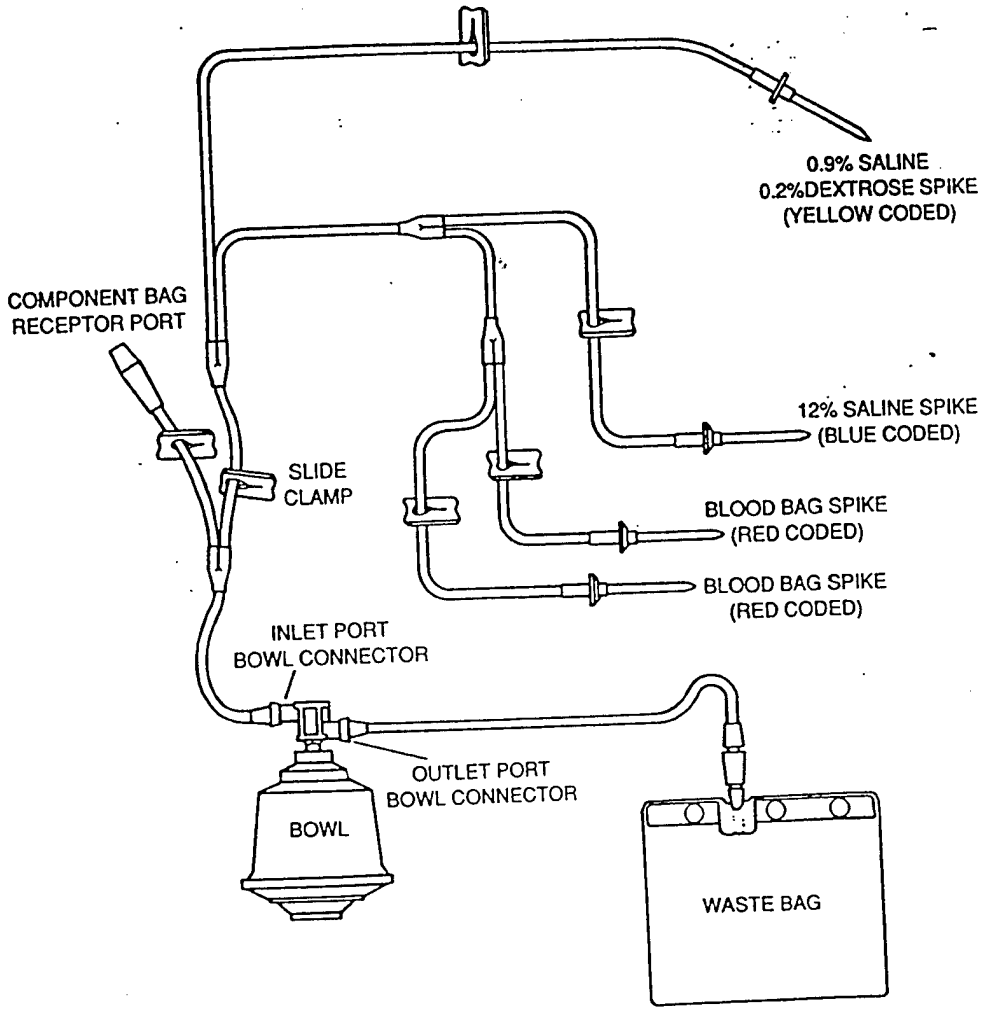


Figure 3-11. Complete Cell Wash Set

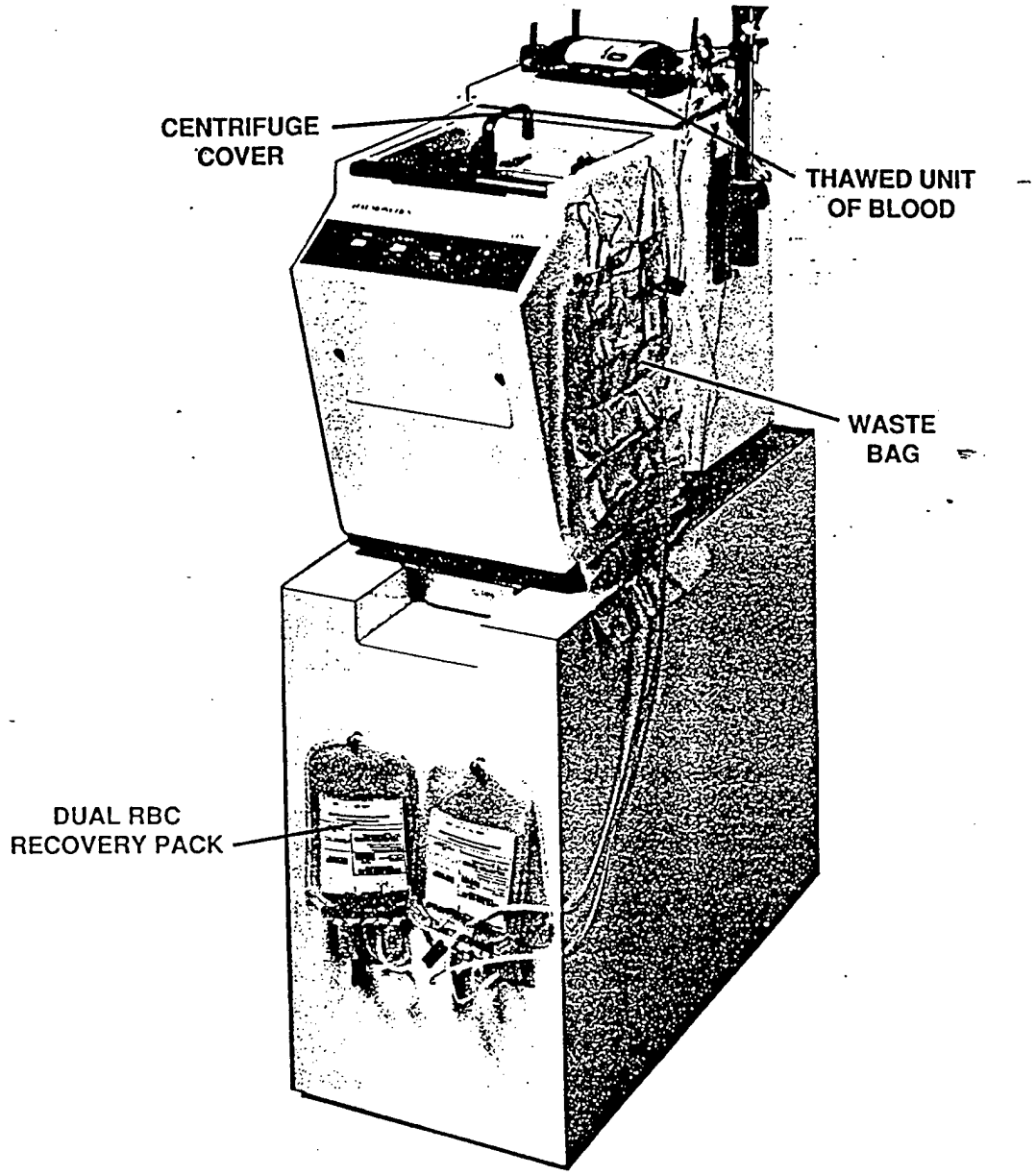


Figure 3-12. Installed Cell Wash Set